

Unicenter[®] CA-View[®] Output Archival and Viewing

Online User Guide

2.0



Computer Associates™

SP8

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Introduction

Welcome to CA-View, a SYSOUT archival and retrieval system that stores computer output on either DASD or tape and retrieves that output upon demand.

Who Should Read This Guide?

This guide consists of concepts and procedures that are targeted primarily to the CA-View end user. Also included is a chapter that explains how system administrators can define the CA-View online system.

This guide assumes you are familiar with IBM computer system terms and concepts. You should also have a working knowledge of MVS online facilities, such as ISPF, since the CA-View panels behave in a similar fashion.

What's in This Guide?

The *Online User Guide* is organized as follows:

Chapter 1	"Introduction" outlines the documentation, presents an overview of the CA-View, and introduces the CA-View operating environment.
Chapter 2	"User Modes: Initiating Output Retrieval" describes user modes, which control the reports a user can access, and explains how to use the selection panels, cross-report indexing, and the SELECT command.
Chapter 3	"Selecting and Retrieving Reports" explains how to select and retrieve reports using each of the five user modes.
Chapter 4	"Loading and Deleting Output" describes how to load output from tape to disk for browsing or printing and how to delete output so that it cannot be retrieved.

Chapter 5	“Browsing Output” presents an overview of logical views, and explains how to navigate through the output and how to define filters to limit the data that is displayed.
Chapter 6	“Printing Output” explains online and batch printing methods, printer selection, communication with external printing devices, print attribute specification, and CA-Deliver bundle reprinting.
Chapter 7	“Creating Logical Views” explains how to create logical views to customize the way CA-View displays SYSOUT and reports.
Chapter 8	“System Administration: Defining Online Specifications” explains how system administrators can define the online system so that each end user has access to only those modes, facilities, and output that each end user needs.
Appendix A	“Troubleshooting and Technical Support” contains information about identifying and resolving problems, contacting Computer Associates Technical Support, receiving ongoing product releases and maintenance, and requesting product enhancements.

Product Documentation

The following publications are supplied with CA-View:

- *Online User Guide*
- *System Reference Guide*
- *Installation Guide*

Contacting Technical Support

See Appendix A, “Troubleshooting and Technical Support,” for information about contacting Computer Associates Technical Support.

Conventions Used in This Guide

This section explains the conventions used to present information in this guide. We recommend that you take the time to familiarize yourself with these conventions.

Commands and Parameters

Commands and parameters are shown in **this font**. You enter these examples in CA-View exactly as shown.

Variables

Italic text shown with a command indicates a user-defined variable. For example, in place of the variable *printer-id.data*, you might enter VPS.JESDS.

Commands

Commands you can issue are presented in uppercase letters. For example:

- HELP
- SELECT

The word Enter represents the following keys on your keyboard:

- ENTER, Enter, or enter
- RETURN, Return, or return
- ↵

PF Keys

Programmable function keys, or PF keys, are represented by the uppercase letters PF, followed by one or two digits, as shown in the examples below:

- PF 1
- PF 12

Note: On most keyboards, PF keys are located either at the top or to the right side of the main part of the keyboard. PF keys are usually marked PF or simply F followed by a digit (for example, PF 1 or F1).

Learning About Past and Present Releases

The following sections provide you with a “history” of CA-View, starting with the current release and working backward to SAR 6.5. Each section includes a list and an overview of the new features and enhancements that appeared when that iteration of the product was released. Information is presented for:

- CA-View 2.0
- CA-View 1.7
- Prevail/XP—View 1.6.7
- SAR 6.5

CA-View 2.0 - New Features and Enhancements

The new features in CA-View Release 2.0 include: the CA LMP authorization system, year 2000 support, browse ANNOTATE, BOOKMARK, and GOTO commands, private logical views, and global views across many reports.

Enhancements have been made to: expanded access server for tape and robotics functionality, the SARDBASE restore, logical views, and indexing.

Overview of Modifications

This section presents an overview of each of the new features, commands, and enhancements in CA-View Release 2.0.

New Parameters for Expanded Access Servers for Tape and Robotics

The parameters added to CA-View in this release functionally replace the EASTNAME initialization parameter, as follows:

- EASTNAM1 to EASTNAM3

The EASTNAM1 to EASTNAME3 initialization parameters allow the reference of up to three Expanded Access Servers for Tape and Robotics systems when accessing report data that resides on tape or tape emulation optical disks.

These new parameters additionally allow the specification of unit names referenced in the storage group (STORGRP x) parameters that are to be accessed specifically by that Expanded Access Server.

- EROOPT

This new parameter allows you to specify whether the Expanded Retention Option is being used for a new or existing database. You can indicate YES to retain Expanded Retention Initialization parameters, or NO to delete references to all Expanded Retention Initialization parameters.

- EXPDT

This parameter was enhanced to allow a second form of tape expiration date, *yyyyddd* (in addition to *yyddd*), to conform to IBM's expiration date specifications.

Use of the new form of expiration date will require a supportable level of the IBM operating system and a tape management product, if applicable.

CA LMP

This is the first release of CA-View that requires the use of the CA LMP authorization code system. CA LMP replaces the PRODCOD1 and PRODCOD2 initialization parameters, which have been removed.

CA90s must be installed before you can use CA-View.

Year 2000 Support

Year 2000 support has been added to the new release of CA-View. The product uses a date window to conform to year 2000 compliance. Years 00 to 69 represent the years 2000 to 2069, and years 70 to 99 represent years 1970 to 1999. Year 2000 is recognized as a leap year. Where applicable, years 00 through 69 will be sorted sequentially after years 70 to 99.

Browse ANNOTATE and BOOKMARK Commands

The ANNOTATE and BOOKMARK browse commands, abbreviated A and B, can be used to create or attach comments or labels to the report data. Annotations contain text; bookmarks contain no text, and are used to mark report sections for easy access.

The annotations and bookmarks can be attached to any line of a report. The ANNOTATE command will display previously-attached annotation text and allow input of new annotation text. The newly-added annotation text can be marked as private (viewable by end users only) or public (viewable by all users).

For information about using annotations and bookmarks, see the chapter "Browsing Output."

Browse GOTO Command

This command allows you to display the Annotation/Bookmark Selection list in browse mode, where you can browse the annotations and bookmarks that have been created for a report.

SARDBASE Restore

The SARDBASE RESTORE process has been enhanced for performance and end-user friendliness.

When a SARDBASE RESTORE is performed without specifying the “from” (damaged) CA-View database, restored reports will no longer show PERM or DISK online status, but rather a PTAP or TAPE status. These reports will be immediately accessible by the Expanded Access Server for Tape and Robotics. SARRSP can still be used to restore the reports that were in PERM or DISK status to disk.

Private Logical Views

This new feature allows you to create a private logical view of a report for your own use. Other users cannot access your private view.

You can create a private view if you are defined to the system as a non-restricted user; that is, you have access to the native (unsecured) view of a report.

For more information about using private views, see the chapter “Browsing Output.”

Increased Number of Logical Views

The limit of logical views of a report has been increased from 9 to 255. This limit applies to the current public views, new private logical views, and new global logical views. The View Selection panel has been changed to a scrollable selection list.

Indexing

Indexing for private and global views is done as in the logical view definition for public views. For private views, the index defined must match the index definition in a public or global view.

To avoid overloading the system with individual user’s indexes, private logical views can only be used to create new page indexes if their index definitions match an existing public or global view index definition.

Global Views across Many Reports

This new feature allows you to define global logical views across many reports.

When you define a view, you can specify which reports can be formatted with that view definition by specifying a generic Report ID in the definition (for example, PAY*).

Only users with master authority specified by the DEF USER statement can create global logical views.

For more information about using global views, see the chapter “Browsing Output.”

Panels Modified for Logical View Enhancements

- The Logical View Selection panel has been changed from a static display containing a maximum of nine logical views to a standard scrollable selection list.
- The Logical View Definition panel has a new field that permits the user to identify the view as private or public. Defining a logical view can now be done via a new command line command, DEF VIEW (rather than only through the browse function). Report ID will be accepted to accommodate the concept of global views (one view definition applies to many reports).
- The SYSOUT (or Report) Selection List has been modified. The Selection column has been changed to accommodate the longer view numbers that can be entered when the user wants to go directly into a desired view via the *Vnnn* selection code.

CA-View 1.7 - New Features and Enhancements

This section presents an overview of the features, commands, and enhancements new in CA-View Release 1.7.

Overview of Modifications

The new features in CA-View 1.7 included: SMP/E installation; ACIF and Xerox cross-report indexing; Xerox Metacode and LCDS PC viewing; a new SAREAS parameter; new SARINIT parameters; and new user exits. Enhancements have been made to index selection, SARDBASE parameters, and SARTDR TADD.

SMP/E Installation

The System Modification Program/Extended (SMP/E) is used to install, tailor, and maintain CA-View 1.7. SMP/E provides the ability to control these activities in a consistent manner.

ACIF and XEROX Cross-Report Indexing

Cross-report indexing can now include ACIF and DVS XEROX reports.

Xerox Metacode and LCDS PC Viewing

CA-View works with a mainframe component called the Document Viewing Services (DVS) Printer Emulator, available from Document Sciences (a Xerox subsidiary).

The Printer Emulator provides Metacode and LCDS conversion and indexing. CA-View is integrated with the Printer Emulator in a functional subsystem which archives the Xerox documents, their indices, and their resources into the CA-View database, where they are available for viewing on the PC through CA-View Workstation and Document Sciences' CompuView Navigator.

New SAREAS Parm MOUNT=DEFER/REPLY

MOUNT=DEFER (the default) means that the tape mounts occur during an OPEN; the operator has no opportunity to reply to the mount request, but mounts can occur in parallel.

The MOUNT=REPLY enhancement allows the operator to reply to the tape mount request, which occurs during dynamic allocation; all mounts are serialized.

New SARINIT Parameters

- EASTDPLX=YES/NO

The default is EASTDPLX=NO, which means that SAREAS will access only the primary volume. EASTDPLX=YES allows SAREAS to access a duplex volume in the event that the primary volume is not cataloged.

EASTDPLX=YES would normally be used in a disaster recovery situation where the primary volumes no longer exist or are inaccessible.

- EASTMAXW=*nn*

The default is '00' minutes, indicating no time-outs are to occur for online requests to the SAREAS tape server. A value of 1 to 99 causes CA-View to time-out a request to SAREAS after '*nn*' minutes, thus freeing the user for other work.

- UNITSPEC=*unit1,unit2*

This parameter was created mainly for customers using tape-emulation optical; it allows the administrator to cause CA-View to use the given esoteric unit name in all allocations. It prevents confusion for when devices are defined as the same type, but their media are actually different (cartridges and optical platters, for example). It is also useful for MVS images with physically separate groups of identical devices.

- STORGRX0-9

These extensions of STORGRP allow for the specification of a duplex Volser range, and a maximum number of blocks to be written to a volume for that storage group.

- NGENI

Created for retaining the master index separately from NGENT, all storage group 0's tapes within NGENI are kept. All other storage groups' tapes are kept only if there are reports on them.

New User Exits

The SARACFUX, SARDVSUX, SAREASUX, and SARTPOUX user exits have been added to CA-View Release 1.7 to provide the following functionality:

- SARACFUX
This exit allows SARSTCUX-like processing for ACIF reports archived through SARFSS.
- SARDVSUX
This exit allows SARSTCUX-like processing for XEROX reports.
- SAREASUX
This exit provides for a performance improvement for tape-emulation optical using SAREAS.
- SARTPOUX
This exit provides for EOV processing when a Volser range is used, and is mainly for tape-emulation optical.

Index Selection Enhancement

The main panel now accepts an asterisk (*) as a trailing character for an index value, which provides some wildcard capability. A new SELECT BY option (IL) will position the index selection list to the nearest matching value if no exact match is made.

Performance Improvements in SARDBASE

The stand-alone SARDBASE REORG, used to rebuild the master index, can now run in as little as 15 percent of its pre-CA-View 1.7 execution time. SARDBASE COPY and SARDBASE LOAD have also had some performance improvements.

SARTDR TADD Builds Alternate Index Entries

There is no longer a need to run SARDBASE VERIFY after SARTDR TADD. SARTDR TADD now automatically updates the alternate index so that date selection can be performed immediately.

Prevail/XP—View 1.6.7 - New Features and Enhancements

This section presents an overview of the features, commands, and enhancements new in Prevail/XP—View Release 1.6.7.

Overview of Modifications

The new features in Prevail/XP—View 1.6.7 included: cross-report indexing; multi-level page indexing; use of expanded access server for tape and robotics; 3480 block ID tape processing; compressed format tape backup; tape storage groups; AFP report viewing and printing; cross-memory drivers for ISPF, TSO, and CA-Roscoe; an interface to GSS REXX; download of AFP resources and files to the PC; DBCS support; and new initialization and ERO parameters.

Enhancements were made to: the backup cycle, optical migration, online viewing and retrieval, ERO, logical viewing, data integrity, language support, page indexing, and printing. Some initialization parameters were enhanced, and others were incorporated into other parameters.

Cross-Report Indexing

You can now assign names to page indexes, and apply the name across multiple reports. For example, you can define:

- A page index called EMPLNAME for report PAYROLL
- A page index called EMPLNAME for report QUARTER (separate index location if necessary)

Online retrieval now gives you the ability to specify page index names, and/or page index values found in reports, in addition to SYSOUT ID. From the VIEW primary panel, some possible selection criteria are:

- Select all reports with the SYSOUT ID PAYROLL
- Select all reports with the SYSOUT ID PAYROLL and page index EMPLNAME
- Select all reports (**any** SYSOUT ID) with the value “BILL JONES” found for the page index EMPLNAME

You can limit the number of reports linked to a page index in two ways, as follows:

- The primary disk database is searched for online retrieval, so the page index must be on the primary disk database to be considered for display in a selection list. Page indexes can now reside on disk even after their reports have expired. Separate retention can be assigned with the new IRETPD ERO table parameter.
- As part of the logical view specification, you can specify whether a logical view (and its page indexes) will participate in cross-report indexing. This allows you to limit searching as a VIEW database gets larger.

Expanded Access Server for Tape and Robotics

You can now view reports directly from tape, without loading back to disk. This means that you will use less DASD space for temporarily loaded reports and require fewer tape mounts for tapes being accessed by more than one user.

The Expanded Access Server for Tape/Robotics has many parameters that you can customize, including:

- Total number of tape drives that may be accessed at one time (none are dedicated exclusively to the server)
- Number of buffers to allocate for reading data from tape into memory, and number of blocks to read ahead
- Number of minutes a tape is idle before its drive is automatically freed

You can also designate particular reports to not be accessible by the Expanded Access Server, with the new VIEW TAPE ERO table parameter.

Multi-Level Page Indexing

You can now sub-index a page index. For example, a primary index might be *division number*, with a sub-index to that *region*, and a sub-index to that *account name*.

A properly indexed report can reduce system resource demands. You can specify that a report is to reside on tape or optical, but its page index stays on primary disk. For example, to verify that a particular account number is in the system, you can obtain this information from the page index without having to access the report itself. Up to eight levels of page indexing can be created.

3480 Block ID Tape Processing

You can now create backup tapes using 3480 block ID tape. 3480 processing improves performance for all tape processes, such as:

- LOAD from tape to disk
- RESTORE from tape to disk
- PRINT from tape
- Consolidate backup tapes with SARPAC

Backup Tapes: Compressed Format Option

When VIEW archives to primary disk, it compresses the data. You now have the option of creating backup tapes in compressed format, in addition to regular, non-compressed format. Also, a new improved compression algorithm has been implemented.

Backup Tapes: Storage Groups

You can now specify up to nine separate storage groups for tape, in addition to a default group. Tape storage groups allow you to:

- Separate reports into groups by viewing frequency
This feature can be used to maximize performance of the Expanded Access Server, which allows you to view from tape without loading to disk.
- Separate reports into groups by their retention requirements
This feature reduces the need for tape consolidation.

Backup Cycle Enhanced

The VIEW backup cycle has been changed from four phases to two, which results in an improvement in overall performance.

Optical Migration Enhanced

Optical migration has been enhanced to provide more flexibility: there is now a separate optical migration subtask of the VIEW started task. Now you can:

- Have VIEW migrate to optical at predefined intervals (up to four)
- Delete the tape copy when the report goes to optical
- Only allow migration by the administrator bringing up the subtask (allow no automatic migration)
- Allow migration via a batch job
- Have the backup cycle perform all optical migration (SAR 6.5 and previous releases work this way)

More Reporting on Tape Backup and Optical Migration

Two new reports can be generated, as follows:

- SARBKLST

The started task produces this informational report when it completes a backup cycle. This report is created by specifying a SARBKLST DD statement in the started task JCL. In addition to listing reports written to tape, SARBKLST now lists all reports that were deleted, and any tapes that were uncataloged.

- SARD2LST

This report only provides information on optical migration. This report is created by adding a SARD2LST DD statement in the VIEW started task JCL.

AFP Report Viewing/Printing

AFP reports can now be viewed on any 3270 terminal (text only) and on any GDDM terminal (BrowseMaster composed report).

BrowseMaster composed versions of AFP reports can also be **printed** from GDDM terminals.

Online Retrieval: New Commands

The following new selection list commands have been added:

- **DI**
Deletes the space on primary disk for the page index of a report
Note that if a report's page indexes are not on primary disk, that report does not participate in cross report indexing.
- **LI**
Loads the page indexes for the report from either tape or optical to disk
Note that a report's page indexes must be on primary disk for it to participate in cross- report indexing.
- **LT**
Loads the report, and all of its page indexes, from tape **only** to disk; this command can be used to bypass LOADING from optical disk
- **LX**
Loads the page indexes for the report from tape **only** to disk; this command can be used to bypass LOADING from optical disk

Cross-Memory Drivers for ISPF, TSO, and CA-Roscoe

New interfaces have been created that allow you to access TSO, ISPF, or CA-Roscoe via cross-memory services; this provides the following advantages:

- The operator interface to the cross-memory started task allows you to cancel users, specify a TIMEOUT interval, etc.
- No authorization is necessary from TSO, ISPF, or CA-Roscoe (cross-memory provides the authorization).
- Multiple online interfaces can run concurrently.
- Multiple versions of VIEW can run simultaneously making migration easier.

Asynchronous SARTDR: Reload to Disk

The SARTDR utility no longer requires exclusive access to the database. It can run while other database activities, such as archive or backup, are occurring. SARTDR is used to load reports from tape to disk.

Color and Highlighting

The VIEW online panel system now supports the color and highlight attributes blink and reverse video.

Filters: Online Viewing Enhanced

You can define filters, and view online reports through those filters. Filters allow you to assign color and highlighting to areas of a report based on:

- Boolean logic (AND, OR, NOT)
- Multiple comparisons
- Nested filter rules

As an example, you could have a filter that instructs VIEW to:

- Highlight every third line of the report (to improve online readability)
- Color all accounts over 60 days YELLOW
- Color all accounts over 90 days RED
- Apply reverse video to accounts that are over 80 days, but under 90 days

Filter results can be printed, and filters can be either saved in the database, or defined “on the fly” for a single browsing session.

New Retention (ERO) Flexibility

Enhancements to ERO allow you to:

- Establish the ERO table as the single point of retention control, so that all reports are deleted when they expire from ERO, instead of going to NGEND or NGENT control (PRETAIN initialization parameter)
- Delete a report from the DASD database if has not been browsed for *nn* days (LRETPD ERO table parameter)
- Make the ERO table retroactive—that is, request that ERO consider **every** archived SYSOUT for expanded retention, in addition to those archived since the last backup (EROPRO initialization parameter)
- Set separate retention periods for a report and its page index or indexes (IRETPD ERO table parameter)

This is particularly useful with the new cross-report indexing feature, because an index must reside on DASD to participate in cross-indexing.

- Delete the tape copy of a report when the report is migrated to optical disk (DSK2NOTP ERO table parameter)

Logical Viewing: Color

Logical viewing now supports color assignments to columns and headings.

Data Integrity

- Tape Scratching

The new SARTCHK utility ensures that you do not allow any active VIEW tapes to be scratched (uncataloged) by your tape management system, and then overwritten. SARTCHK creates a list of any active VIEW tapes that have been uncataloged.

- Lost or Damaged Tapes

The SARTSLST utility can be run against the disk database to see what reports were on a tape, if a backup tape is lost, or damaged and unreadable. You can code a DD statement to have VIEW automatically backup those reports again, or delete them.

GSS: REXX Interface

You can now code REXX routines to cause other GSS (Global Subsystem) products to invoke the VIEW batch program SARBCH; you can use SARBCH to perform several administrative functions, such as:

- Add, delete, or modify user definitions
- Produce a listing of users or reports
- Print reports

For example, you can have a report printed whenever a particular job completes successfully.

Unattended Download

You can now request unattended download of files from VIEW to an NJE node on the LAN that is serving PCs running VIEW Workstation. CA-Connect is required.

AFP - Download Resources Separately

AFP resources can now be downloaded from the mainframe to VIEW Workstations independently from the reports that use them. Thus, all necessary resources can be downloaded at one time, and each time a VIEW Workstation user views an AFP report, the resource will already have been downloaded to the PC.

Language Support Enhanced

Support of translation tables for non-display or non-printing characters is now more flexible. With the CODEPAGE initialization parameter, you can point to any translation table. VIEW is supplied with tables for English and Kanji.

Page Indexing Enhanced

You can now index a report that is already archived to the VIEW database. For example, this allows you to change the page index criteria on an already archived report, and view the old report with the new index criteria.

More Granularity in Backups

You can use the SARBKTUX user exit to indicate that certain reports are not to be backed up to tape. Possible uses are:

- If a report was rerun, and its condition code was greater than 16, do not back it up.
- Do not back up a particular job class (for example, dumps, etc.).
- Do not back up CICS started task output.

Print While Browsing

Besides printing from VIEW's report selection lists, you can now print from the browse panel, while looking at a report. Both online (PRT) and batch (JPRT) printing are supported.

DBCS Support

All VIEW online interfaces (TSO, IMS, and so forth) except that VM now supports the display of double-byte character set characters.

New Initialization Parameters and ERO Parameters

- ACIFRES

Specifies whether VIEW should reprint AFP reports with embedded resources

This allows VIEW to manage the resources associated with a report. Even if a resource on your system has been updated since the report was archived, VIEW will use the appropriate older resource at reprint time.

- BCHMAXRC

Specifies the maximum return code which the SARBCH program will issue

- CODEPAGE

Specifies which translation table (also called a codepage) VIEW is to use

The table is used to map non-display characters, or characters needed for a particular language.

- DIRALLOC

Specifies the number of blocks allocated for Prevail/XP—Deliver (formerly Express Delivery) direct-to-VIEW archival

- EASTNAME

Specifies the subsystem name of the Expanded Access Server for Tape and Robotics

- EROPRO

Allows you to make the ERO table retroactive—that is, to request that ERO consider **every** archived SYSOUT for expanded retention

With SAR 6.5 and previous releases, only the SYSOUTs archived since the last backup were considered for expanded retention.

- EXPOPRV

Specifies whether reprints requested in Express Operator (EXPO) mode will go to the user requesting the reprint, or to the entire distribution list for the report

- JES3ID

Specifies an alternate subsystem ID for JES3

- LGNRETRY

Specifies the number of logon failures permitted before a user is forced off line

- NEWPASS

Specifies whether a new password must be entered twice to verify its accuracy

- **PRTASA**
Specifies whether VIEW reprints should be in ASA or machine control characters
- **ROUTBKP**
Specifies a route code for the informational VIEW backup messages, SARBKT61 through SARBKT63
- **SELPNLS**
Specifies the number of selection panels to be used in the left/right scrolling report selection lists
- **TAPEOPT**
Specifies options for tape processing, including use of 3420 or 3480/3490 block ID processing and use of hardware and software compaction
- **TP054**
Specifies whether message SARTP054 (tape requires file protect ring) is to be displayed for the remounting of archival tapes

New ERO Initialization Parameters

- **DSK2INTV**
Specifies the intervals during which the optical migration subtask will operate

This parameter works in conjunction with the DSK2MIGD and DSK2TIME parameters to schedule automatic optical migration.
- **DSK2MIGD**
Specifies what optical migration will be allowed each day of the week

The four options are A (automatic), M (manually by the administrator), B (by the backup cycle), and N (no migration to optical).
- **DSK2TIME**
Specifies the time intervals during which optical migration will automatically occur – up to four ranges can be specified
- **PRETAIN**
Specifies that a report is to be deleted when it expires from ERO (do not let it default to NGEND or NGENT global control)

Modified Initialization Parameters

FINDLIM=*value,maxvalue*

FINDLIM limits the number of records searched before VIEW requires the user to re-invoke the online FIND command.

This parameter is a default for the LIMIT online command, and may be overridden by that command. This new form of the FINDLIM parameter sets the maximum override value to maxvalue. For example, a system can have a default FINDLIM of 1,000 records, and allow users to override this, but not allow them to exceed a FINDLIM of 3,000.

Removed Initialization Parameters

- FINDMAX

This parameter was available via PTF; it set a maximum value for the FINDLIM override via the online LIMIT command.

FINDMAX has been incorporated into the FINDLIM parameter.

- MAXGENT

This parameter has been incorporated into the new STORGRP0 parameter and the STORGRP1 through STORGRP9 ERO parameters.

- TAPEIDX

This parameter has been incorporated into the new STORGRP0 parameter and the STORGRP1 through STORGRP9 ERO parameters.

- TCOMPACT

This parameter has been incorporated into the new TAPEOPT parameter as the subparameter HARD | NOHARD.

- TVSER1 and TVSER2

These parameters have been incorporated into the new STORGPPO parameter and the STORGRP1 through STORGRP9 ERO parameters.

- UNITT

This parameter has been incorporated into the new STORGRP0 parameter and the STORGRP1 through STORGRP9 ERO parameters.

SAR 6.5 - New Features and Enhancements

This section presents an overview of the features, commands, and enhancements new in SAR Release 6.5.

Overview of Modifications

The new features in SAR 6.5 include: archival of AFP reports; archival to IBM DASD emulation optical devices; SMS support for database allocation; user-defined exceptional condition checking; VM/XA support; the M(igrate) command which permits migration to optical disk; ESCON DASD support; and the ability to change the attributes of archived SYSOUTs.

Enhancements include: asynchronous database REORG; right-scrolling capabilities from primary selection lists; online database statistics; automatic selection list refresh; VTAM interface and error recovery capabilities; cleanup processing in SARBCH LOAD and non-shared JES environments; flexible reprinting in Express Delivery; page index access; retention on optical disk; and the addition of the LOCATE field in the logical view selection panel.

Improved Performance

The internal memory management algorithm has been modified which results in a general performance improvement in all aspects of the product.

AFP Reports: Archival

You can now archive AFP data with the SAR ACIF interface. Note that you can use the SARPC product (Version 3.0 or higher) to view those AFP reports.

New Optical Disk Driver

The new SARD2DOO optical disk driver allows you to archive to IBM DASD emulation optical devices (including the ESA/370 and ESA/390 3995 model 151 Optical Library Dataserver) with page level access.

Asynchronous Database REORG

The REORG function of the SARDBASE utility no longer requires exclusive access to the database; it can run while other database activities, such as archiving or backing up, are occurring. Additionally, I/O performance has been enhanced significantly because the number of I/O operations that occur has been reduced.

SMS Support for Database Allocation

The SAR database can now be allocated under the control of IBM's data management system, SMS. New keywords for the ADDDS statement of the SARDBASE utility are available to identify storage class, etc.

Scrollable Selection Lists: More Information Fields

You can now scroll to the right from the primary selection lists for many new information fields, including:

- A new user comment field
- ERO (Expanded Retention Option) information

Online Database Statistics

A new online command displays a panel showing the number of lines on DASD, the DASD usage, and the number of reports both on DASD and contained in the database.

User Defined Exceptional Condition Checking

You can now specify character strings to identify exceptional conditions.

Once recognized, these conditions are processed in the same way as the system exception checking, via table SARXCTAB. A new user exit, SARXCTUX, has been added to provide further user control of exceptional condition processing.

Automatic Selection List Refresh

You can now configure SAR so that whenever you press Enter, the selection list is re-evaluated as though you had entered the REDISP command. This can be controlled at the system-wide level by the REDISP initialization parameter or at the user level by the REDISP line command.

VTAM Interface

The VTAM online interface has been enhanced, as follows:

- The VTAM interface has been installed into the cross-memory region; this allows one region to support CICS, IMS, and VTAM users at the same time.
- AR cross-memory operator commands, including those that list and cancel users, now also apply to the VTAM interface. Additional operator commands are also available.
- The VTAM interface now supports the LONGWAIT and CANCEL parameters so that users who exceed a specified period of inactivity may be automatically canceled.
- Multiple VTAM interface regions are now supported.
- Dynamic logmode support has been enhanced.

The interface supports SNA QLTERY logmode commands, with both SAA and non-SAA terminals supported.

- SYSPRINT message log support has been enhanced.

Messages generated by cross-memory (SARXMS) can be written to a SYSPRINT file with time stamps.

- User CICS menu transaction selection list has been enhanced.

The CICS menu transaction list has been extended to allow the automatic access of a SYSOUT selection list when SAR is first brought up.

Improved VTAM Error Recovery

The VTAM online interface error recovery capability has been enhanced, as follows:

- The following events now cause a CANCEL operator command to be issued:
 - LONGWAIT parameter exceeded and CANCEL parameter is set to YES
 - CICS TIMEOUT is exceeded
 - Various VTAM I/O errors
 - Control block errors
- Application error messages (such as JOB SUBN=D, SAR database errors, etc.) are now reported in the output message log.
- ATTN key interrupts, unexpected VTAM asynch errors, and logon screen sizes that can be determined with an SNA QUERY are reported. (ATIN key interrupts and VTAM asynch errors are then ignored).
- VTAM temporary errors are ignored and not reported. If the SYSREQ or TEST keys are pressed, the last screen is redisplayed when you switch the terminal back to application mode.
- If there is a terminal power failure, or COAX cable loss, the screen is re-displayed once per second for two minutes. If the terminal error is not cleared by then, the session is canceled.
- VTAM error codes are converted to text before being issued to the log.

Cleanup Processing: SARBCH LOAD

SARBCH LOAD program now has enhanced cleanup processing. If a LOAD job is canceled by the operator, or any other abend occurs, the SYSOUT that was being loaded goes back to TAPE status.

Cleanup Processing: Non-Shared JES Environments

If you run in a non-shared JES environment, the SAR backup cycle cannot verify the OPEN status of an Express Delivery direct-to-SAR report. CLEAN, a new initialization parameter, allows you specify whether the SAR backup cycle should process these reports. If CLEAN=NO is specified, you can invoke cleanup processing manually with the online C command, or the F SARSTC, CLEAN operator command.

VM/XA Support

SAR running under VM can now run in XA mode.

Express Delivery Report Reprinting: Flexible Copies

For an Express Delivery report, the flexible number of copies (“*” for copies in the Distribution Identifier panel) is honored. The asterisk indicates that the number of copies specified in the JCL that originally created the report is to be used.

Page Index Accessing Enhanced

The page separation indexing information can now be randomly accessed. It is no longer necessary to read in the entire index when a SYSOUT is selected for browsing or printing.

This change eliminates the delay experienced when selecting a very large indexed SYSOUT for browsing or printing from optical disk. In addition, storage allocation is decreased, since the page separation index is no longer read into memory.

An existing SYSOUT group, archived prior to this release, will have been stored in the old format. When selected for browsing or printing, it will therefore still require the reading of its entire page separation index into memory.

Expanded Retention on Optical Disk Enhanced

Now you can specify retention periods by SYSOUT ID for reports archived to optical disk. The DSK2DAYS parameter still sets the default retention for all reports archived to optical disk.

Migrate Command: Optical Disk Archival

The M(igrate) command, a new line command, has been added to the selection lists. A SYSOUT is migrated to optical disk with the next SAR backup cycle when an M command is issued against it.

LOCATE Field in Logical View Panel

The logical view selection panel now contains LOCATE, a new input field. When selecting a logical view that contains a page separation index, you can enter an initial LOCATE value for the page separation index selection. LOCATE works as follows:

- If an exact match occurs between the initial LOCATE value and a page separation index value, the SYSOUT is displayed directly; the page separation selection list is skipped; otherwise, the page separation selection list is presented and positioned as if you had entered a LOCATE command with the value.
- If you specify an initial locate value for a logical view that does not contain a page separation index, the LOCATE value is ignored.

ESCON DASD Support

SAR now exploits Enterprise Systems Connection (ESCON) DASD architecture.

Changing the Attributes of Archived SYSOUTs

You can now use the new SARBCH CHANGE control statement to change the attributes of SYSOUTs that have already been archived to the SAR database. You can change print attributes, backup status, and user fields.

Product Overview

This topic provides an overview and explains the operating environment.

CA-View performs the following main functions:

- Stores (archives) job SYSOUT and reports based on user specifications
- Retrieves archived output, making it available for on-screen viewing, printing on multiple printers, or manipulation with assorted utilities and facilities

What CA-View Can Do

CA-View can help manage the following classes of data:

- Production JCL listings
- Production SYSOUT
- CA-Deliver reports
- SYSLOG data

CA-View retains all classes of data for any length of time on disk or tape and automatically archives production JCL listings and messages. CA-View scans for exceptional conditions as SYSOUT is being produced.

You can retrieve previously-archived SYSOUT or reports for browsing, printing, or other functions, from an online terminal by using the online retrieval facility. Display screens, commands, and selection codes used in the output selection process are all available for this purpose.

Getting Started

This section describes the CA-View environment.

The Logo Screen

The logo screen is the first screen to appear when you log on to the standard CA-View system. To see the CA-View first menu, press the Enter key when the logo screen is displayed.

Display Screen

The format of the top three lines in all display screens is consistent throughout the CA-View online facility. These lines are called *header lines*. The following illustration displays the header lines:

SYSTEM NAME	MODE	SCREEN TITLE	SHORT MESSAGE
COMMAND/OPTION			SCROLL
LONG MESSAGE			

The screen display areas for the three header lines are described below:

Name	Description
SYSTEM NAME	Displays the CA-View system name and version number
MODE	Indicates the current user mode
SCREEN TITLE	Identifies the function being performed
SHORT MESSAGE	Displays a short explanation of an error condition, if one exists
COMMAND/ OPTION	Identifies the area for entering commands On a help/tutorial panel, enter either a command or an option.
SCROLL	Displays the current scroll amount whenever scrolling is applicable Overtyping can change the scroll amount .
LONG MESSAGE	Displays an explanation of the error condition upon request (by entering the HELP command) This line may contain data that is temporarily overlaid by a long message.

Commands

A *command* is a request for CA-View to perform an operation or execute a program. Commands enable you to perform all CA-View functions.

Enter commands on the command line, then press Enter.

System-Wide Commands

CA-View includes the following system-wide commands that you can use in any CA-View menu or panel:

- CURSOR command
- END command
- HELP command
- JUMP function
- KEYS command
- RETRIEVE command
- RETURN command
- UP, DOWN, LEFT, and RIGHT scroll commands

Invoking System-Wide Commands

To invoke CA-View system-wide commands, use one of the following methods:

- If you want to perform a CA-View function by manually using a system-wide command, enter the command on the command line, then press Enter.
- If you want to perform a CA-View function automatically, press the corresponding program function (PF) key.

CURSOR Command

The CURSOR command repositions the cursor to the command line on the panel being displayed as follows:

- If you invoke the CURSOR command once, the cursor moves to the command line on the panel being displayed.
- If you invoke the CURSOR command twice on a panel with scrollable data, the cursor moves the amount designated in the SCROLL field.

The CURSOR command can only be invoked when it is activated by a PF key.

END Command

The END command, invoked from any CA-View menu, terminates the current CA-View function with the following exceptions:

- If you invoke the END command on a help/tutorial panel, the selection panel from which HELP was requested is redisplayed.
- If you invoke the END command while viewing the Primary Selection panel, your current CA-View online session will be terminated.

HELP Command

The HELP command displays information about the current function as follows:

- If you invoke the HELP command once when a short message has been displayed in the upper right corner of the screen, a longer message will be displayed in the long message field.
- If you invoke the HELP command twice when a short message has been displayed in the upper right corner of the screen, your online session will enter the tutorial mode.
- If you invoke the HELP command in a panel where a short message has not been displayed, your online session will enter the tutorial mode with the appropriate subject matter displayed.

JUMP Function

The JUMP function allows you to jump from one screen to another, bypassing the Primary Selection panel and intermediate panels.

To issue a jump request from any CA-View menu, do the following:

- Enter an equal sign followed by any command that is valid on the Primary Selection panel.

Note: You can enter this information on the command line or in any other input field.

Example

To display a SYSOUT selection list for all generations of SYSOUT from any CA-View menu, you can immediately jump through the Primary Selection panel and issue a SYSOUT Selection ALL command with the following command:

```
COMMAND ==> =s all
```

The processing for this example would be the same as if you had repeatedly entered END commands through all intermediate menus until the Primary Selection panel was displayed, and then had entered the SYSOUT selection command ALL.

KEYS Command

To view or change your PF key definitions, do the following:

1. Enter the KEYS command from any display without terminating the current function being performed.
2. Change key definitions by overtyping the values shown in the appropriate fields.

The following is a sample screen that appears when you issue the KEYS command:

```

----- PF KEY DEFINITIONS AND LABELS -----
COMMAND ==>

NUMBER OF PF KEYS ==> 12                      TERMINAL TYPE ==> 3278

PF1 ==> HELP
PF2 ==> SPLIT
PF3 ==> END
PF4 ==> RETURN
PF5 ==> RFIND
PF6 ==> RCHANGE
PF7 ==> UP
PF8 ==> DOWN
PF9 ==> SWAP
PF10 ==> LEFT
PF11 ==> RIGHT
PF12 ==> RETRIEVE

PF1 LABEL ==>          PF2 LABEL ==>          PF3 LABEL ==>
PF4 LABEL ==>          PF5 LABEL ==>          PF6 LABEL ==>
PF7 LABEL ==>          PF8 LABEL ==>          PF9 LABEL ==>
PF10 LABEL ==>         PF11 LABEL ==>         PF12 LABEL ==>

```

Note: Only 12 PF keys are shown on this panel at a time. To view the definitions for PF keys 13 through 24, press Enter.

The following is a sample screen that appears when you issue the KEYS command under ISPF:

```

----- PF KEY DEFINITIONS AND LABELS -----
COMMAND ==>

NUMBER OF PF KEYS ==> 12                      TERMINAL TYPE ==> 3278

PF13 ==> HELP
PF14 ==> SPLIT PF15 ==> END
PF16 ==> RETURN
PF17 ==> RFIND
PF18 ==>
PF19 ==> UP
PF20 ==> DOWN
PF21 ==> SWAP
PF22 ==> LEFT
PF23 ==> RIGHT
PF24 ==> CURSOR
Press ENTER key to display alternate keys. Enter END command to exit.

```

Note: Only PF keys 13 through 24 are shown on this panel. To view the definitions for PF keys 1 through 12, press Enter.

To return to the function you were performing when you entered the KEYS command, do the following:

- Enter the END command in the PF Key Definitions and Labels panel.

RETRIEVE Command

The RETRIEVE command, invoked from any menu, retrieves the last command that was entered. Up to 16 commands are saved.

Each time you enter the RETRIEVE command, the previous command is displayed. For example, to display a command that you entered four commands previously, invoke RETRIEVE four times.

RETURN Command

To return to the Primary Selection panel from any menu, bypassing all intermediate level panels, do the following:

- Issue the RETURN command from any menu.

Invoking the RETURN command from the Primary Selection panel terminates the current CA-View online retrieval session.

An implicit RETURN is performed by the JUMP function.

SCROLL Commands

Use the scroll commands to move data on the screen whenever the amount of data exceeds the boundaries of a single screen. The SCROLL commands are as follows:

Command	Action
UP	Scrolls towards the top of data
DOWN	Scrolls towards the bottom of data
LEFT	Scrolls towards the first column of data
RIGHT	Scrolls towards the last column of data

When you enter a SCROLL command, the SCROLL field determines the number of lines or columns scrolled on screen.

You can temporarily override the value in the SCROLL field by entering a number with the SCROLL command.

Do one of the following to scroll down ten lines:

- Enter **down 10** on the command line, then press Enter.
- Enter **10** on the command line, and then press the DOWN PF key.

Changing the SCROLL Field

To change the scroll amount, do the following:

- Replace the value in the SCROLL field with a new one.

Once you enter a new scroll amount, it remains in effect until you change it again. Changes are saved from one session to the next.

Valid Scroll Amounts

The following are valid scroll amounts:

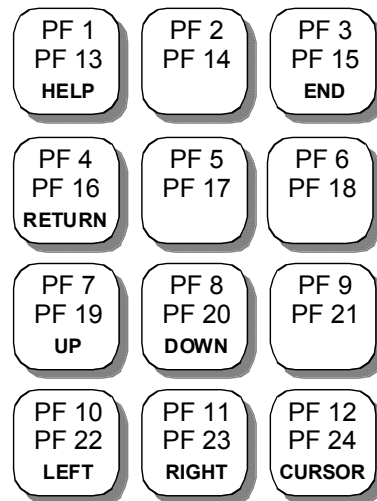
Scroll Type	Distance Scrolled
PAGE or P	One page
HALF or H	Half a page
<i>nnnn</i>	1 to 9999 lines
CSR or C	To the cursor position (if the cursor is within the data), or one page (if the cursor is outside the data)
MAX or M	To the top, bottom, left, or right margin
DATA or D	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ One page minus one line when scrolling up or down■ One page minus one column when scrolling left or right

Note: When scrolling, a *page* is the amount of data visible on the screen.

Program Function (PF) Keys

PF keys are keys that automatically invoke commands based on preset functions.

The following diagram represents the standard PF key structure. Keys are labeled by name (for example, 1/13 is either PF key 1 or PF key 13). Some keys are also identified with their default definitions, which correspond to CA-View system-wide commands. UP, DOWN, LEFT, and RIGHT are SCROLL commands.



Pressing a PF key that is defined as a command is the same as entering that command. Also, as with commands, you can enter data as parameters in conjunction with PF key usage. To do this, enter the parameter data on the command line, then press the appropriate PF key.

If the command exceeds 48 characters in length, only the first 48 characters will be used.

Example

With the PF 8 key defined as DOWN, if you type 20 on the command line and press PF 8, the results will be exactly the same as if you had typed DOWN 20 on the command line and then pressed Enter.

Online Tutorial

The system provides a tutorial for the online retrieval facility. To enter the tutorial from any panel in the online retrieval facility, enter the system-wide HELP command or press the HELP PF key, PF 1/13.

- To view information about the current function, enter the HELP command from the panel in question.
- To access the main panel of the online tutorial, enter the UP command (or press PF 7/19) until the main panel is displayed.

Example of an Online Tutorial

```
TUTORIAL ----- VIEW 2.0 SYSOUT RETRIEVAL -----
OPTION  ===>

                | VIEW 2.0 SYSOUT RETRIEVAL |
                | GENERAL INFORMATION         |
                |-----|

CA-View 2.0 is the retrieval component of the CA family of automated
output management products. It allows you to retrieve and browse or print
previously archived SYSOUT. Initially, you provide criteria for selection of
archived SYSOUT to be made available to you. You may then scroll through the
list of available SYSOUT via the SCROLL commands and, by entering the
appropriate selection character on the desired entry, select SYSOUT for
browsing or printing.

If your selection requires the SYSOUT to be online and it no longer resides
on disk, it will automatically be loaded to disk from tape. Alternatively,
you may request that a background job be submitted to reload it to disk.

The following topics are presented in sequence or may be selected by number:

1 - Display format           4 - DEFine commands
2 - Commands and PF keys    5 - Dynamic allocation codes
3 - Process MODE commands   6 - STATUS command
```

CA-Deliver Interface

CA-View has the ability to retrieve reports produced through CA-Deliver. You can access these reports with the same functions that CA-View provides for regular CA-View SYSOUT.

By specifying an archival criteria of Direct in the ARCH field of the Report Definition Attribute panel of CA-Deliver, reports created in CA-Deliver are sent directly to CA-View. For more information about ARCH, Direct, the ARCH initialization parameter, and other report archival criteria, see the *CA-Deliver Installation Guide* and the *CA-Deliver Reference Guide*.

Accessing CA-Deliver Reports

To access CA-Deliver reports, use one of the following CA-View online processing modes:

- CA-Deliver mode (EXP) – report viewing and printing for the end user
- CA-Deliver Operations mode (EXPO) – report viewing and printing for the operations or production control user
- ALL mode (ALL) – report viewing and printing for the master user

For more information about CA-View processing modes, see the chapter “User Modes: Initiating Output Retrieval.”

Introducing the Online Retrieval Process

The CA-View online system allows you to:

- Decide what output you want to retrieve
- Describe your output to CA-View
- Specify the action you want to take with that output

CA-View facilitates these tasks by providing a progression of panels and selection lists.

Introducing Basic Elements

The following table introduces some basic elements. Though an in-depth knowledge of these elements is not necessary when you are a new user, you should be familiar with them.

Element	Description
Distribution ID (DIST ID)	<p>The 1- to 8-character name assigned to a distribution point</p> <p>Reports archived from CA-Deliver have a DIST ID automatically linked to them. SYSOUT (not from CA-Deliver) must be assigned a DIST ID by a CA-View system administrator.</p>
Report ID (REPORT ID)	<p>A 1- to 12-character name assigned to an individual archived report originating from CA-Deliver</p> <p>The REPORT ID is assigned at the time the report is processed by CA-Deliver.</p>
SYSOUT Group	<p>One or more SYSOUT data sets with the same SYSOUT ID (see below)</p> <p>An example is multiple data sets that are all products of one job (JOB name or JOB card).</p>
SYSOUT ID	<p>The 1- to 12-character name assigned to a SYSOUT group</p>

User Modes: Initiating Output Retrieval

This chapter describes the five user modes that control the reports a user can access. Also covered are the Primary Selection and Primary Selection Criteria panels, cross-report indexing, and report selection using the SELECT command.

CA-View selects archived system output for viewing or printing. This output can include both CA-View-archived SYSOUT and reports originating from CA-Deliver. Because CA-View has such powerful output selection capabilities, the amount of available data can be quite large. To help you manage this potentially large amount of data, CA-View groups users by the kind of output they need and restricts the available output accordingly; therefore, when a user selects data, only the data pertinent to that user is displayed.

CA-View relates groups of users to corresponding online user modes. Each of these modes represents a specific group of data within your entire set of archived data.

When you enter the CA-View system, the Primary Selection panel displays your user mode in the upper-right corner of the menu.

Each user mode has its own Primary Selection panel. These five panels are slightly different, but they all have the same basic functions. Your entry mode and the other modes you can access depend on the way your system administrator has defined your access capability.

User Modes

This section explains the five CA-View modes: ALL, EXPO, EXP, SARO, and SAR. Two of these modes (EXP and SAR) handle private SYSOUT groups and reports.

A *private* SYSOUT group or report is a report that has one or more distribution identifiers (DIST IDs) linked to it. Only users who have linked DIST IDs can access that report. CA-View's ability to verify DIST IDs of online users before displaying report selection lists is called *private report viewing*. Private report viewing provides security over reports being displayed in the selection list for users. See the chapter "System Administration: Defining Online Specifications" for details about assigning mode access to users.

ALL Mode	ALL mode can retrieve any archived SYSOUT or any archived CA-Deliver reports for viewing and printing. No SYSOUTs or reports are restricted, unless by other security (RACF, and so on.). For ALL mode to access reports archived from CA-Deliver, Release 3.0 or greater must be installed.
EXPO Mode	CA-Deliver Operations (EXPO) mode allows you to access all reports archived from CA-Deliver for viewing and printing. Archived reports initially processed in CA-View are not available through this mode.
EXP Mode	CA-Deliver (EXP) mode allows you access to only reports archived from CA-Deliver that are accessible to your distribution identifier (DIST ID). Archived SYSOUT initially processed in CA-View is not available through this mode. With data in one or more of the selection criteria fields, press Enter to display a list of all CA-Deliver reports that have characteristics matching the data you entered and are available to your DIST ID.
SARO Mode	SAR Operations (SARO) mode allows you to access all archived SYSOUT for viewing and printing. Reports archived from CA-Deliver are not available through this mode.
SAR Mode	SAR mode allows you access to only archived SYSOUT groups that are accessible to your distribution identifier (DIST ID). Archived reports initially processed in CA-Deliver are not available through this mode. With data in one or more of the selection criteria fields, press Enter to display a list of all SYSOUT that have characteristics matching the data you entered and are available to your DIST ID.

Primary Selection Panels

There is a Primary Selection panel for each mode of CA-View.

ALL Mode

When you enter CA-View in ALL mode, CA-View displays the following Primary Selection panel:

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- PRIMARY SELECTION FOR VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
COMMAND ==>
SYSOUT ID    ==> *          SELECT BY ==> R   (R, I, IR, or IL)
INDEX NAME   ==>          VALUE ==>
              ==>          ==>
              ==>          ==>
              ==>          ==>

SELECTION CRITERIA:
  GENERATION ==> *          (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                           range (n:m or -n:m))

  DATE       ==>          (specific (mm/dd/yy), relative (-n),
                           range(mm/dd/yy:mm/dd/yy or -n:m))

SELECTION OPTIONS:  Only specify to restrict selection
EXCEPTIONS ==>      X exceptions only, NX non exceptions only, AX/(blank) any
PERMANENT  ==>      P permanent only, NP non permanent only, AP/(blank) any

Enter END command to terminate this VIEW 2.0 session.
```

EXPO Mode:
Beginner

When you enter CA-View in EXPO mode, and you have the initialization parameter USERLVL=BEGINNER, CA-View displays the following Primary Selection panel:

```
VIEW 2.0 EXPO ----- PRIMARY SELECTION FOR VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
COMMAND ==>

REPORT ID     ==> *          SELECT BY ==> R   (R, I, IR, or IL)
INDEX NAME    ==>          VALUE ==>
              ==>          ==>
              ==>          ==>
              ==>          ==>

SELECTION BY COPY:
  PREVIOUS COPY NO. ==>      (Enter 0 or blank for
                           most recent copy, 1 for next
                           most recent copy, etc., or
                           ALL for all copies.)

SELECTION BY DATE:
  FROM         ==>          ( mm/dd/yy )
  TO / NO. OF DAYS ==>      ( mm/dd/yy or nnn )

Enter END command to terminate this VIEW 2.0 session.
```

EXPO Mode:
Advanced

When you enter CA-View in EXPO mode, and you have the initialization parameter USERLVL=ADVANCED, CA-View displays the following Primary Selection panel:

```
VIEW 2.0 EXPO ----- PRIMARY SELECTION FOR VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
COMMAND ==>

REPORT ID      ==> *          SELECT BY ==> R   (R, I, IR, or IL)
INDEX NAME     ==>          VALUE ==>
              ==>
              ==>
              ==>

SELECTION CRITERIA:
GENERATION      ==> *          (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                                range (n:m or -n:m))

PREVIOUS COPY NO. ==>          (0 or blank for most recent copy,
                                1 for next most recent copy, etc.,
                                ALL for all copies.)

DATE: FROM      ==>          ( mm/dd/yy )
TO / NO. OF DAYS ==>          ( mm/dd/yy or nnn )

Enter END command to terminate this VIEW 2.0 session.
```

EXP Mode:
Beginner

When you enter CA-View in EXP mode, and you have the initialization parameter USERLVL=BEGINNER, CA-View displays the following Primary Selection panel:

```
VIEW 2.0 EXP ----- PRIMARY SELECTION FOR VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
COMMAND ==>
DISTRIBUTION ID ----> FRED
REPORT ID      ==> *          SELECT BY ==> R   (R, I, IR, or IL)
INDEX NAME     ==>          VALUE ==>
              ==>
              ==>
              ==>

SELECTION BY COPY:
PREVIOUS COPY NO. ==>          (Enter 0 or blank for
                                most recent copy, 1 for next
                                most recent copy, etc., or
                                ALL for all copies.)

SELECTION BY DATE:
FROM           ==>          ( mm/dd/yy )
TO / NO. OF DAYS ==>          ( mm/dd/yy or nnn )

Enter END command to terminate this VIEW 2.0 session.
```

EXP Mode:
Advanced

When you enter CA-View in EXP mode, and you have the initialization parameter USERLVL=ADVANCED, CA-View displays the following Primary Selection panel:

```
VIEW 2.0 EXP ----- PRIMARY SELECTION FOR VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
COMMAND ==>
DISTRIBUTION ID ---> FRED
REPORT ID      ==> *          SELECT BY ==> R   (R, I, IR, or IL)
INDEX NAME     ==>          VALUE ==>
               ==>          ==>
               ==>          ==>
               ==>          ==>

SELECTION CRITERIA:
GENERATION      ==> *          (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                               range (n:m or -n:m))

PREVIOUS COPY NO. ==>          (0 or blank for most recent copy,
                               1 for next most recent copy, etc.,
                               ALL for all copies.)

DATE: FROM      ==>          ( mm/dd/yy )
TO / NO. OF DAYS ==>          ( mm/dd/yy or nnn )

Enter END command to terminate this VIEW 2.0 session.
```

SARO Mode

When you enter CA-View in SARO mode, CA-View displays the following Primary Selection panel:

```
VIEW 2.0 SARO ----- PRIMARY SELECTION FOR VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
COMMAND ==>
SYSOUT ID      ==>          SELECT BY ==> R   (R, I, IR, or IL)
INDEX NAME     ==>          VALUE ==>
               ==>          ==>
               ==>          ==>
               ==>          ==>

SELECTION CRITERIA:
GENERATION      ==> *          (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                               range (n:m or -n:m))

DATE            ==>          (specific (mm/dd/yy), relative (-n),
                               range(mm/dd/yy:mm/dd/yy or -n:m))

SELECTION OPTIONS:  Only specify to restrict selection
EXCEPTIONS ==>      X exceptions only, NX non exceptions only, AX/(blank) any
PERMANENT  ==>      P permanent only, NP non permanent only, AP/(blank) any

Enter END command to terminate this VIEW 2.0 session.
```

SAR Mode

When you enter CA-View in SAR mode, CA-View displays the following Primary Selection panel:

```

VIEW 2.0 SAR ----- PRIMARY SELECTION FOR VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
COMMAND ==>
DIST ID    ---> FRED

SYSOUT ID   ==>          SELECT BY ==> R   (R, I, IR, or IL)
INDEX NAME  ==>          VALUE ==>
           ==>          ==>
           ==>          ==>
           ==>          ==>

SELECTION CRITERIA:
GENERATION ==> *          (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                           range (n:m or -n:m))

DATE        ==>          (specific (mm/dd/yy), relative (-n),
                           range(mm/dd/yy:mm/dd/yy or -n:m))

SELECTION OPTIONS:  Only specify to restrict selection
EXCEPTIONS ==>      X exceptions only, NX non exceptions only, AX/(blank) any
PERMANENT  ==>      P permanent only, NP non permanent only, AP/(blank) any

Enter END command to terminate this VIEW 2.0 session.

```

Primary Selection Criteria

The following table describes the fields of the Primary Selection panel:

Field Name	Modes	Description
SYSOUT ID	ALL SARO SAR	Specifies the 1- to 12-character name of either a SYSOUT group or a report In ALL mode, a CA-Deliver REPORT ID is valid for the SYSOUT ID field. Possible values are: SAMPID A specific ID SAMP* ALL reports beginning with SAMP SAMP*H Wildcard for fifth character (blank, *) All report IDs
DISTRIBUTION ID	EXP SAR	Specifies a distribution ID Private reports are linked to a list of distribution identifiers (DIST IDs). DIST IDs specify users who are allowed to access the report. To access a report from EXP mode or SAR mode, you must be specified as a DIST ID for the report.
REPORT ID	EXP EXPO	Specifies the 1- to 12-character name of a report For EXP mode, your DIST ID must have access to the report for it to be listed.

Field Name	Modes	Description
VALUE	ALL EXP EXPO SAR SARO	<p>Specifies a value to be matched with the page index values CA-View found in the report for this index location</p> <p>An index value is the actual text CA-View found in the report. An INDEX NAME must be specified for an INDEX VALUE to be considered. You can have a partial match (ATLA matches ATLANTA); you do not have to specify the entire string that was found.</p>
GENERATION	ALL EXP EXPO SAR SARO	<p>Specifies the time period between standard CA-View backup cycles</p> <p>Generations are sequentially numbered, usually begin with 1, and are incremented by 1 after each backup cycle. To use GENERATION, DATE must be blank.</p> <p>There is no GENERATION field in the Beginner menus for modes EXP and EXPO. Possible forms are:</p> <p>blank Current generation (also 0, CURRENT, OR CUR)</p> <p>ALL, * All generations</p> <p>-1 Previous generation (relative generation -1) The current generation is always zero.</p> <p>5 Generation number 5</p> <p>23:25 Range of absolute generations</p> <p>-3:5 Range of relative generations, in this case 3 generations from today through 5 generations from today</p>
PREVIOUS COPY NO.	EXP EXPO	<p>Refers to any of the multiple copies of a report with a particular report ID</p> <p>Any report produced more than once, either regularly or randomly, and archived under the same name more than once can be identified with copy numbers.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <p>0 Latest copy</p> <p>2 Two copies previous to current version</p> <p>ALL, * All versions, including most current</p>

Field Name	Modes	Description
DATE	ALL EXP EXPO SAR SARO	<p>The date on which the report was produced</p> <p>To use DATE, the GENERATION field must be blank.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <p>blank Current date (also 0, CURRENT, OR CUR)</p> <p>ALL, * All dates</p> <p>02/01/97 20197 is also acceptable, as is Julian date format 97032</p> <p>-3 Three days before the current date</p> <p>02/01/97: Range of absolute dates 02/02/97</p> <p>-3:5 Range of relative dates, in this case starting with 3 to 5 days ago</p>
DATE: FROM DATE: TO/NO. OF DAYS	EXP EXPO	<p>Used in the EXPO Primary Selection panel for beginning users</p> <p>Possible forms are:</p> <p>DATE FROM: 6/1/97</p> <p>DATE TO / NO. OF DAYS: blank or 1</p> <p>accesses the reports created on 6/1/95.</p> <p>DATE FROM: 6/1/97</p> <p>DATE TO /NO. OF DAYS: 7</p> <p>accesses seven days of reports, starting with 6/1/97.</p>
EXCEPTIONS	ALL SAR SARO	<p>Specifies whether non-CA-Deliver SYSOUT was archived with exceptional conditions</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <p>blank, A, or All SYSOUTs AX</p> <p>X Only SYSOUT archived with exceptional conditions</p> <p>NX, N Only SYSOUT archived without exceptional conditions</p>
PERMANENT	ALL SAR SARO	<p>Specifies whether output was archived with permanent status; only for sites with Expanded Retention Option</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <p>blank, A, or Both permanent status and non-permanent status AP</p> <p>P Permanent status only</p> <p>NP, N Non-permanent status only</p>

Cross-Report Indexing

When you specify both SYSOUT ID **and** INDEX NAME/VALUE information in a Primary Selection panel, you invoke the CA-View cross-report index viewing capability. For a SYSOUT or report to participate in cross-report indexing, the SYSOUT must:

- Be specified as participating in cross-report indexing (part of the logical view definition)

See the chapter “Creating Logical Views” for more information.

- Have its page index residing on the CA-View disk database, even if the SYSOUT itself has been backed up to tape or optical disk, and the disk copy has been deleted

If a SYSOUT does not meet either of the above requirements, it is not displayed when cross-report indexing is invoked.

Xerox or AFP Reports and Cross-Report Indexing

For Xerox or AFP reports that were archived by the CA-View SARFSS interface to participate in cross-report indexing, you must do the following:

1. Define a logical view for the report
2. Define page indexes to that view with a name similar to the Xerox or ACIF indexes

For information about defining logical views and page indexes, see the chapter “Creating Logical Views.”

Selecting by Index or Report

You may have thousands of reports on your system, and tens of thousands of logical views and page indexes. Cross-report indexing offers a tremendous amount of flexibility in report selection.

A simple request could specify `SELECT BY REPORT` and include a SYSOUT ID. CA-View displays the appropriate SYSOUTs in a selection list. A much more complex request could display every SYSOUT that has a page index called `ZIPCODE`, where the value 91356 was found. Depending on the size of your database, this kind of request could require CA-View to perform hundreds of thousands of cross reference checks. To maximize performance, always specify as much information as possible about SYSOUT ID and date (or generation).

To maximize the efficiency of the online system, CA-View provides your administrator with two ways of limiting the number of page indexes that participate in cross-report indexing, as follows:

- With each logical view definition created, specify whether the page indexes for this view will participate in cross-report indexing. The page index must reside on the primary disk database to participate in cross-report indexing. For information on defining logical views, page indexes, and sub-indexes, see the chapter “Creating Logical Views.”
- Limit the amount of time the page index of a report stays on the CA-View disk database.

This is done with the ERO table statement IRETPD (index retention period). For information on defining the length of time a report and its page index stay on primary disk, see the chapter “Expanded Retention Option” in the *System Reference Guide*.

You may also load only a report’s page indexes to disk (SEL command LI or LX), or delete only its page indexes from disk (SEL command DI).

Cross-Report: SELECT BY INDEX

You may know the name of a page index defined to a SYSOUT, but not remember the SYSOUT ID. In the Primary Selection panel, you could specify:

- The PAGE INDEX name
- Blanks for SYSOUT ID
- SELECT BY I (index)

CA-View displays all page indexes having the name you specified, regardless of their respective SYSOUT IDs. When you select a specific index value (the actual text from the indexed location), you will see the SYSOUT IDs of the reports for which that text was found.

The following examples illustrate the SELECT BY INDEX option.

Example 1

Assume you SELECT BY Index (I), by having the following information entered in the Primary Selection panel:

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- PRIMARY SELECTION FOR VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
COMMAND ==>
SYSOUT ID   ==>                SELECT BY ==> I   (R, I, IL, or IR)
INDEX NAME  ==>                VALUE  ==>
           ==>                ==>
           ==>                ==>
           ==>                ==>

SELECTION CRITERIA:
  GENERATION ==> *                (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                                range (n:m or -n:m))

  DATE       ==>                (specific (MM/DD/YY), relative (-n),
                                range(MM/DD/YY:MM/DD/YY or -n:m))

SELECTION OPTIONS:  Only specify to restrict selection
EXCEPTIONS ==>      X exceptions only, NX non exceptions only, AX/(blank) any
PERMANENT  ==>      P permanent only, NP non permanent only, AP/(blank) any

Enter END command to terminate this VIEW 2.0 session.
```

When you press Enter, the following index selection list is displayed:

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- INDEX NAME SELECTION LIST ----- ROW 00001 OF 00010
COMMAND ==>                SCROLL ==> PAGE
SEL INDEX ----- S U B I N D E X N A M E S -----
ACCOUNT
DATE
DIVISION NAME
DIVISION NAME,STATE,DATE
NAME DIVISION
NAME DIVISION,STATE,DATE
NUMBER
PART
STATE SUBSTATE
TITLE
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

Because you did not specify any information in the SYSOUT ID field of the Primary Selection panel, you now have a list of all page index names defined to this CA-View database. (To appear in this list, page index names must also be specified as participating in cross-report indexing, and have their page indexes residing on the CA-View disk database.)

Example 2

Suppose you are not aware of all the reports that are run on the system, but want to see all reports that have BILL JONES as a value for the page index field NAME. You can see what values have been found in the NAME page index for all reports by selecting the page index NAME.

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- INDEX NAME SELECTION LIST -----
-----
COMMAND ==>                                     SCROLL ==> PAGE
SEL INDEX ----- S U B I N D E X N A M E S -----
  ACCOUNT
  DATE
  DIVISION NAME
  DIVISION NAME, STATE, DATE
S  NAME DIVISION
  NAME DIVISION, STATE, DATE
  NUMBER
  PART
  STATE SUBSTATE
  TITLE
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

After pressing Enter, a panel is displayed, listing all values found for the page index NAME.

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- INDEX SELECTION LIST -----
COMMAND ==>                                     SCROLL ==>
PAGE
SEL NAME DIVISION
  BILL JONES 1
  BILL WILSON 2
  CHUCK JONES 3
  CHUCK WOOLERY 4
  DAVE CLARK 5
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

These values are the actual text CA-View found in the SYSOUTs in the location specified by the page index NAME.

```

VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- INDEX SELECTION LIST -----
-
COMMAND ==>
SEL NAME          DIVISION          SCROLL ==> PAGE
S  BILL JONES          1
   BILL WILSON         2
   CHUCK JONES         3
   CHUCK WOOLERY       4
   DAVE CLARK          5
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

Now you want to see all reports that have the value BILL JONES for the page index NAME, so you select BILL JONES.

After pressing Enter, you get the following list of SYSOUTs:

```

VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----
-
COMMAND ==>
SEL ID          JOBNAME  JOBID  ARCH DATE/TIME  GEN LOC  SCROLL ==> PAGE
          BILLING  CLS1JE4  J07611  04/05/97 16:38  42 PTAP  745  36
          HISTORY  CLS1JE4  J07611  04/05/97 16:38  42 PTAP  506  14
          INVNTRY  CLS1JE4  J07611  04/05/97 16:38  42 PDK2  103   8

```

On this CA-View database, there are three reports – BILLING, HISTORY, and INVNTRY – that have a page index called NAME, and have, as a value for that index, the text BILL JONES. You can now check all reports on the system for this customer.

Example 3

If you had any criteria specified in the SYSOUT ID field of the Primary Selection panel, you would have seen only the reports that matched the specified criteria. For example, suppose you specified BILLING as a SYSOUT ID in the Primary Selection panel:

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- PRIMARY SELECTION FOR VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
COMMAND ==>
SYSOUT ID   ==> BILLING      SELECT BY ==> I   (R, I, IL, or IR)
INDEX NAME  ==>              VALUE ==>
           ==>              ==>
           ==>              ==>
           ==>              ==>

SELECTION CRITERIA:
GENERATION ==> *              (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                               range (n:m or -n:m))

DATE        ==>              (specific (MM/DD/YY), relative (-n),
                               range(MM/DD/YY:MM/DD/YY or -n:m))

SELECTION OPTIONS:  Only specify to restrict selection
EXCEPTIONS==>      X exceptions only, NX non exceptions only, AX/(blank) any
PERMANENT ==>      P permanent only, NP non permanent only, AP/(blank) any

Enter END command to terminate this VIEW 2.0 session.
```

Because only one report matches the BILLING criteria, you are taken directly to the browse panel of that report:

```
VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - BILLING ----- REC 0000036 PG 0000010.001 LOCK 00 COL 001 080
COMMAND ==>                                SCROLL ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
NAME  DIVISION
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

Normally, there are many copies of the BILLING report. If many of their page indexes are on disk, you must specify date or generation criteria for best performance.

Cross-Report: SELECT BY REPORT

You may know a SYSOUT ID, but not know what page index names are defined to the SYSOUT. In the Primary Selection panel, you could specify:

- The SYSOUT ID
- Blanks for PAGE INDEX NAME
- SELECT BY R (report)

CA-View displays a list of all logical views for the SYSOUT ID you specified. The page index names are listed next to the logical view names, and you can then select the view that has the page index you want.

The following examples illustrate the SELECT BY REPORT option.

Example 1

Assume you SELECT BY REPORT (R) by entering the following information in the Primary Selection panel:

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- PRIMARY SELECTION FOR VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
COMMAND ==>

SYSOUT ID      ==>          SELECT BY ==> R   (R, I, IL, or IR)
INDEX NAME     ==>          VALUE ==>
               ==>          ==>
               ==>          ==>
               ==>          ==>

SELECTION CRITERIA:
  GENERATION ==> *          (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                           range (n:m or -n:m))

  DATE        ==>          (specific (MM/DD/YY), relative (-n),
                           range(MM/DD/YY:MM/DD/YY or -n:m))

SELECTION OPTIONS:  Only specify to restrict selection
EXCEPTIONS ==>      X exceptions only, NX non exceptions only, AX/(blank) any
PERMANENT  ==>      P permanent only, NP non permanent only, AP/(blank) any

Enter END command to terminate this VIEW 2.0 session.
```

When you press Enter, you display a SYSOUT selection list:

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----
-
COMMAND ==>          SCROLL ==>
PAGE

SEL ID      JOBNAME  JOBID  ARCH DATE/TIME  GEN LOC  LINES  PAGES  XCODE
BALANCES    CLS1JE4  J07611 04/05/97 16:38  42 PTAP  745    36
BILLING      CLS1JE4  J07611 04/05/97 16:38  42 PTAP  506    14
CREDITS      CLS1JE4  J07611 04/05/97 16:38  42 PDK2  103     8
DEBITS       CLS1JE4  J07611 04/05/97 16:38  42 PDK2   25     2
HISTORY      CLS3JS4  J07309 04/05/97 09:50  42 PTAP   86     7
INVNTY       CLS3JS4  J07309 04/05/97 09:50  42 PTAP   86     7
SUMMARY      CLS3JS4  J07309 04/05/97 09:50  42 PTAP   86     7
```

You now have a list of all reports defined to this CA-View database regardless of index name information because you specified to SELECT BY REPORT.

Example 2

Suppose you want to see all page indexes that have been defined to the BILLING report. You can see a list of all logical views defined to the report, and this list includes all defined page index names. First you select the desired SYSOUT ID, BILLING.

VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----									
COMMAND ==>					SCROLL ==> PAGE				
SEL ID	JOBNAME	JOBID	ARCH DATE/TIME	GEN LOC	LINES	PAGES	XCODE		
S BALANCES	CLS1JE4	J07611	04/05/97 16:38	42 PTAP	745	36			
BILLING	CLS1JE4	J07611	04/05/97 16:38	42 PTAP	506	14			
CREDITS	CLS1JE4	J07611	04/05/97 16:38	42 PDK2	103	8			
DEBITS	CLS1JE4	J07611	04/05/97 16:38	42 PDK2	25	2			
HISTORY	CLS3JS4	J07309	04/05/97 09:50	42 PTAP	86	7			
INVNTRY	CLS3JS4	J07309	04/05/97 09:50	42 PTAP	86	7			
SUMMARY	CLS3JS4	J07309	04/05/97 09:50	42 PTAP	86	7			

Because this report has logical views and page indexes defined to it, after pressing Enter, you get a list of all logical views that exist for this report.

VIEW 2.0 EXPO -----VIEW SELECTION FOR REPORT1 -----									
-									
COMMAND ==>					SCROLL ==>				
HALF									
INDEX VALUE ==>									
SEL	NUM	ACC	DESCRIPTION					INDEX	
---	000	PUB	NATIVE BROWSE						
---	001	PUB	VIEW INDEXED BY DIVISION AND NAME					DIVISION	
---	002	PUB	VIEW INDEXED BY TITLE					TITLE	
---	003	PUB	VIEW INDEXED BY STATE					STATE	
---	004	PUB	VIEW INDEXED BY DATE					DATE	
---	005	PUB	VIEW INDEXED BY NAME					NAME	
---	006	PUB							
---	007	PUB							
---	008	PRV	USER PRIVATE LOGICAL VIEW						

Notice that with each view, the page indexes defined to that view are listed. You see that both logical 005 has the index called NAME.

After selecting view 005 from the previous panel, you see what values were found for that page index.

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- PAGE INDEX SELECTION LIST -----
-
COMMAND ==>
SEL NAME                                     DIVISION      SCROLL ==> PAGE
*** ALL PAGES ***                          1
BILL JONES                                1
BILL WILSON                               2
CHUCK JONES                               3
CHUCK WOOLERY                             4
DAVE CLARK                                5
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

On this CA-View database, these values for the page index NAME were found in the BILLING report. You can now select any NAME, and view the BILLING report pages indexed for that name.

Bypassing Panels

You can go directly to the pages that you need, bypassing all intermediate panels, by specifying the information in the Primary Selection panel. For example, you could enter the following:

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- PRIMARY SELECTION FOR VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
COMMAND ==>

SYSOUT ID      ==> BILLING      SELECT BY ==> I  (R, I, IL, or IR)
INDEX NAME     ==> NAME        VALUE ==> BILL JONES
              ==>
              ==>
              ==>

SELECTION CRITERIA:
  GENERATION ==>                (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                                range (n:m or -n:m))

  DATE        ==> 04/05/96      (specific (MM/DD/YY), relative (-n),
                                range(MM/DD/YY:MM/DD/YY or -n:m))

SELECTION OPTIONS:  Only specify to restrict selection
EXCEPTIONS ==>      X exceptions only, NX non exceptions only, AX/(blank) any
PERMANENT  ==>      P permanent only, NP non permanent only, AP/(blank) any

Enter END command to terminate this VIEW 2.0 session.
```

Note: The date is specified to enhance performance.

Then, by pressing Enter, you would go **directly** to the appropriate pages of the SYSOUT:

```
VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - VIEW5 ----- REC 0000000 PG 0000001.001 LOCK 00 COL 001 080
COMMAND ==>                                SCROLL ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
  THIS IS THE BILLING REPORT
CUSTOMER:
BILL JONES:
DIVISION:  *()
ZIP CODE: 91356
```

When you use selection code S to select a SYSOUT, CA-View will consider any page index NAME and VALUE information you entered in the Primary Selection panel.

If you want to see all the logical views for a SYSOUT (not just the views matching your criteria), you can use selection code V for a list of all the views for the SYSOUT. You can also access a particular view by specifying a view number. For example:

```
V6 SYSOUT ID
```

displays the output SYSOUT ID using logical view 6.

The SELECT Command

As an alternative to entering data into the individual data fields in a Primary Selection panel, you can enter selection criteria on the command line with the SELECT command.

The following is the command format for ALL, SAR, and SARO mode:

```
SELECT xxxxxx-id GEN(#) DATE(mm/dd/yy) [X|NX|AX] [P|NP|AP]
[SAVE|NOSAVE] ASIS INDEX(name, name) VALUE(text, text)
BY(I|R|IL|IR) ALL
```

The following is the command format for EXP and EXPO mode:

```
SELECT xxxxxx-id GEN(#) DATE(mm/dd/yy) [X|NX|AX] [P|NP|AP]
[SAVE|NOSAVE] ASIS INDEX(name, name) VALUE(text, text)
BY(I|R|IL|IR) ALL COPY(#)
```

Note: If a particular selection criteria is not available on the menu for a particular mode, you cannot use that criteria with the SELECT command.

The SELECT command has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
SAVE	Saves the values in their screen fields
NOSAVE	Does not save the values from their screen fields
ASIS	Does not use any panel field values

Examples for Finding Output

Review the following examples to familiarize yourself with the operation of the selection codes in Primary Selection panels. In each example, selection criteria are given as you would enter them on screen and as you would enter them with the SELECT command (when applicable).

Example 1: ALL Mode If selection criteria are as follows, CA-View displays all output from the current generation:

SYSOUT ID	====>	(blank)
SELECT BY	====>	(blank)
INDEX NAME	====>	(blank)
VALUE	====>	(blank)
GENERATION	====>	(blank)
DATE	====>	(blank)
EXCEPTIONS	====>	(blank)
PERMANENT	====>	(blank)

Example 2: ALL Mode If selection criteria are as follows, CA-View displays only output from the current generation in which an exceptional condition occurred:

SYSOUT ID	====>	(blank)
SELECT BY	====>	(blank)
INDEX NAME	====>	(blank)
VALUE	====>	(blank)
GENERATION	====>	(blank)
DATE	====>	(blank)
EXCEPTIONS	====> X	
PERMANENT	====>	(blank)

The same list of output is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

SELECT X

Example 3: ALL Mode If selection criteria are as follows, CA-View displays all output from the prior two generations:

SYSOUT ID	====>	(blank)
SELECT BY	====>	(blank)
INDEX NAME	====>	(blank)
VALUE	====>	(blank)
GENERATION	====>-1:2	
DATE	====>	(blank)
EXCEPTIONS	====>	(blank)
PERMANENT	====>	(blank)

The same list of output is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT GEN(-1:2)
```

Example 4: ALL Mode If selection criteria are as follows, CA-View displays all output from the generation prior to the current generation that do not have an exceptional condition:

SYSOUT ID	====>	(blank)
SELECT BY	====>	(blank)
INDEX NAME	====>	(blank)
VALUE	====>	(blank)
GENERATION	====>-1	
DATE	====>	(blank)
EXCEPTIONS	====>NX	
PERMANENT	====>	(blank)

The same list of output is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT GEN(-1) NX
```

Example 5: ALL Mode If selection criteria are as follows, CA-View displays all generations of output that have the specific name of A27S23W:

SYSOUT ID	====>	A27S23W
SELECT BY	====>	(blank)
INDEX NAME	====>	(blank)
VALUE	====>	(blank)
GENERATION	====>	ALL
DATE	====>	(blank)
EXCEPTIONS	====>	(blank)
PERMANENT	====>	(blank)

The same list of output is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT A27S23W ALL
```

Example 6: ALL Mode If selection criteria are as follows, CA-View displays any and all output that have B16 as the first three characters in their names, from generations 78 and 79:

SYSOUT ID	====>	B16*
SELECT BY	====>	(blank)
INDEX NAME	====>	(blank)
VALUE	====>	(blank)
GENERATION	====>	78:79
DATE	====>	(blank)
EXCEPTIONS	====>	(blank)
PERMANENT	====>	(blank)

The same list of output is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT B16* GEN(78:79)
```

Example 7: ALL Mode If selection criteria are as follows, CA-View displays all generations of output that have a page index named ACCOUNT:

SYSOUT ID	====>	(blank)
SELECT BY	====>	REPORT
INDEX NAME	====>	ACCOUNT
VALUE	====>	(blank)
GENERATION	====>	ALL
DATE	====>	(blank)
EXCEPTIONS	====>	(blank)
PERMANENT	====>	(blank)

The same list of output is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT A27S23W BY(R) INDEX(ACCOUNT) ALL
```

Example 8: ALL Mode If selection criteria are as follows, CA-View displays all output that has page indexes that have ACC as the first three characters of the page index name, from generations 78 and 79:

SYSOUT ID	====>	(blank)
SELECT BY	====>	(blank)
INDEX NAME	====>	ACC*
VALUE	====>	(blank)
GENERATION	====>	78:79
DATE	====>	(blank)
EXCEPTIONS	====>	(blank)
PERMANENT	====>	(blank)

The same list of output is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT ACC* INDEX(ACC*) GEN(78:79)
```

Example 9: EXPO
Mode

If selection criteria are as follows, CA-View displays a list of all reports archived from CA-Deliver:

SYSOUT ID	====>	(blank)
SELECT BY	====>	(blank)
INDEX NAME	====>	(blank)
VALUE	====>	(blank)
GENERATION	====>	(blank)
PREV. COPY NO.	====>ALL	
DATE FROM	====>	(blank)
TO/NO. OF DAYS	====>	(blank)

The same list of reports is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT ALL
```

Example 10: EXPO
Mode

If the selection criteria are as follows, CA-View displays a list of all reports archived from CA-Deliver that have all the following characteristics:

- A REPORT ID that begins with S
- Were generated on 1/12/97, 1/13/97, or 01/14/97
- Belong to the group designated as being COPY NO. 1, which means they were generated just prior to the most current COPY NO group

REPORT ID	====>S*	
SELECT BY	====>	(blank)
INDEX NAME	====>	(blank)
VALUE	====>	(blank)
GENERATION	====>	(blank)
PREV. COPY NO.	====>1	
DATE FROM	====>01/12/97	
TO/NO. OF DAYS	====>01/14/97	

The same list of reports is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT S* COPY(1) DATE(01/12/97:01/14/97)
```

Example 11: EXPO
Mode

If selection criteria are as follows, CA-View displays a list of all copies of report AH810A-R1 archived from CA-Deliver:

REPORT ID	===>	AH810A-R1
SELECT BY	===>	(blank)
INDEX NAME	===>	(blank)
VALUE	===>	(blank)
GENERATION	===>	(blank)
PREV. COPY NO.	===>	ALL
DATE FROM	===>	(blank)
TO/NO. OF DAYS	===>	(blank)

The same list of reports is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT AH810A-R1 ALL
```

Changing Modes with the MODE Command

The MODE command changes your current output access mode. Though it does not affect your default mode, it allows you to change to other modes to which you have pre-designated access once you are online in the CA-View system.

- Enter the MODE command with the appropriate parameter on the command line of any Primary Selection panel, and then press ENTER.

The format is:

```
MODE modename
```

where *modename* is one of the following:

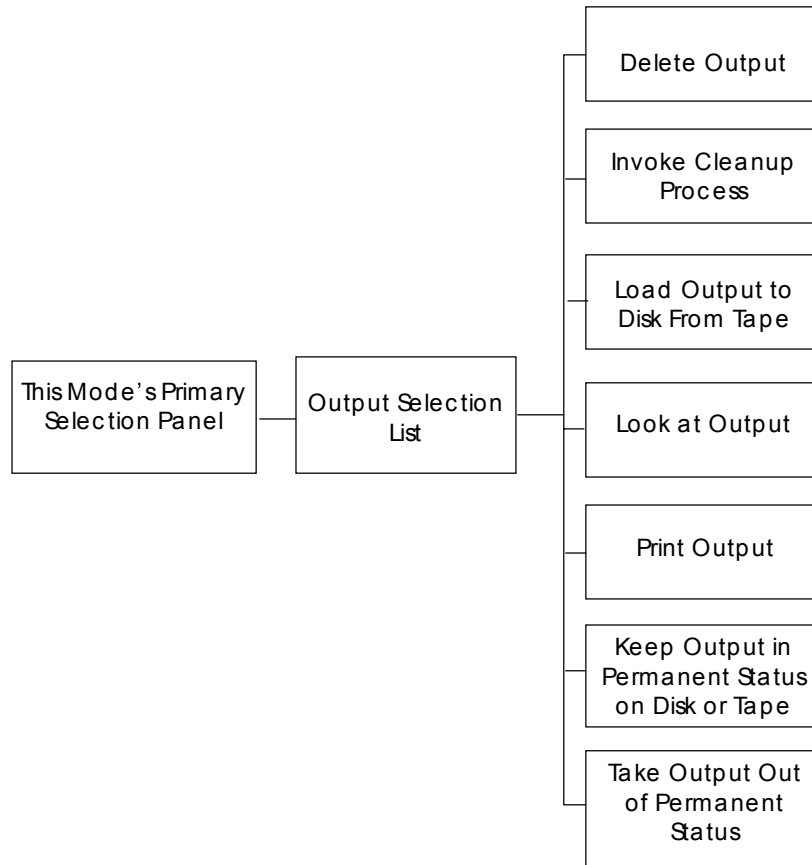
- One of the five user modes:
 - ALL
 - EXPO (CA-Deliver Operations)
 - EXP (CA-Deliver)
 - SARO (SAR Operations)
 - SAR
- A CA-Deliver distribution ID that you are allowed to access, given the value of DISTID MASK in your CA-View in your user profile

Selecting and Retrieving Reports

This chapter explains how to select and retrieve reports using each of the five user modes: ALL, SAR, SARO, EXP, and EXPO.

The CA-View output and retrieval process begins when you enter selection criteria into your mode's Primary Selection panel. Once this has been done, other panels and selection lists enable you to find and retrieve specific output that has been archived within the CA-View system. As part of the retrieval process, you can choose to print or view the output.

The illustration on the following page shows the general flow and options of the output selection and retrieval process.



When you enter selection criteria in your mode's Primary Selection panel, CA-View displays a selection list of all the output that matches your criteria. It is from this output selection list that you select one archived SYSOUT group or one archived report for retrieval.

User Modes and Output Selection Lists

CA-View can access two different types of archived data, depending on your user mode, by offering two different selection lists. One list, the SYSOUT Selection List, corresponds to archived CA-View SYSOUT and the other, the Report Selection List, corresponds to archived reports originating from CA-Deliver.

The following table indicates which selection list is used by each of the user modes and lists the corresponding type of data available for each.

User Mode	Selection List Used	Type of Data Accessed
ALL	SYSOUT Selection List	SYSOUT originally processed through CA-View and reports originally processed through CA-Deliver In this guide we refer to both of these types of data together as <i>output</i> .
SAR	SYSOUT Selection List	SYSOUT originally processed through CA-View available to your DIST ID
SAR Operations (SARO)	SYSOUT Selection List	SYSOUT originally processed through CA-View
CA-Deliver (EXP)	Report Selection List	Reports originally processed through CA-Deliver available to your DIST ID
CA-Deliver Operations (EXPO)	Report Selection List	Reports originally processed through CA-Deliver

Selecting Data with Selection Codes

To select data from a selection list, enter one of several selection codes in the appropriate place on the screen. Selection codes specify CA-View functions, such as printing output or displaying data. These codes with their relative selection lists are covered in detail on the following pages.

The SYSOUT Selection List in ALL Mode

To display a list of selected output in the SYSOUT Selection List, do the following:

- Specify valid selection criteria in the ALL mode Primary Selection panel, and then press Enter.

The following is an example of a CA-View SYSOUT Selection List in ALL mode:

VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----								
COMMAND ==>					SCROLL ==> PAGE			
SEL ID	JOBNAME	JOBID	ARCH DATE/TIME	LOC	LINES	PAGES	XCODE	
CLS1JE4	CLS1JE4	J07611	04/05/95 16:38	PTAP	745	36		
CLS1JE4-R2	CLS1JE4	J07611	04/05/95 16:38	PTAP	506	14		
CLS1JE4-R4	CLS1JE4	J07611	04/05/95 16:38	PDK2	103	8		
CLS1JE4-R5	CLS1JE4	J07611	04/05/95 16:38	PDK2	25	2		
CLS3JS4	CLS3JS4	J07309	04/05/95 09:50	PTAP	86	7		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05123	08/28/97 20:30	PTAP	284	6		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05123	08/28/97 20:30	PTAP	15	1		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117	08/28/97 20:23	PTAP	177	3		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117	08/28/97 20:23	PTAP	108	3		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117	08/28/97 20:23	PTAP	15	1		
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124	08/28/97 20:31	PTAP	177	3		
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124	08/28/97 20:31	PTAP	108	3		
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124	08/28/97 20:31	PTAP	15	1		
FHGBCHJB	FHGBCHJB	J09858	07/05/95 09:45	PTAP	1796	36	0008	
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09821	05/06/95 09:45	PTAP	723	21		
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09821	05/06/95 09:45	PTAP	66	4		
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09818	05/06/95 09:41	PTAP	723	21		
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09818	05/06/95 09:41	PTAP	66	4		
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J03711	07/12/95 10:29	PTAP	821	23		
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J05842	05/22/95 16:41	PTAP	723	21		

Because ALL mode can access all archived output, including SYSOUT groups originally processed by CA-View and reports originally processed by CA-Deliver, output listed in this mode can include both SYSOUT groups and reports.

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data displayed in the SYSOUT Selection List:

Type of Data	Column Name	Description
SYSOUT group ID or report ID	ID	Name of the SYSOUT group or report as archived
Job name	JOBNAME	Name of the job that produced the listed SYSOUT group or report
JES job ID	JOBID	JES subsystem job number
Archival date and time	ARCH DATE/TIME	Date and time listed output was archived For all output with the same name, output is listed chronologically with the most recently archived output listed first.

Type of Data	Column Name	Description
Location	LOC	Location of the archived output; see the following table
Lines	LINES	Number of lines in listed output
Pages	PAGES	Number of pages in listed output
Exceptional conditions	Any exceptional conditions that resulted when the SYSOUT group was produced Any code listed is an abbreviation. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NOTCAT – not cataloged ■ S0C4 – 0C4 system abend ■ U3044 – user abend ■ JCLERR – JCL error ■ 0020 – completion code of 20 	

Location of Output

The following table indicates what locations can be displayed in the SYSOUT Selection List:

Displayed Location	Actual Location
BNDW	Awaiting CA-Deliver bundling
DISK	On primary disk and possibly tape
DSK2	On secondary disk and possibly tape
LOAD	In the process of being loaded to disk
OPEN	In the process of being archived to disk
PDSK	Normal primary disk and possibly tape
PDK2	Normal secondary disk and possibly tape
PERM	In permanent status on primary disk and possibly tape, or has been marked for ERO processing
PRM2	In permanent status on secondary disk and possibly tape
PTAP	In permanent status on tape only
PTMP	In permanent status on tape and temporarily reloaded to primary disk
TAPE	On tape only
TEMP	Temporarily reloaded to primary disk

SYSOUT Selection List: Example 1

The following is an example of a CA-View SYSOUT Selection List in ALL mode after scrolling to the right once. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----											
COMMAND ==>											
				--- REMAINING ---		- REMAINING -		DISK -		DSK2	
SEL	ID	D	T O I	DAYS	GENS	COPY	DAYS	GENS	COPY	DAYS	ERO-ID
	CLS1JE4		Y		77					999	*
	CLS1JE4-R2		Y		77					999	*
	CLS1JE4-R4		Y Y		77				0	999	*
	CLS1JE4-R5		Y Y		77				0	999	*
	CLS3JS4		Y		77					999	*
	DLEEJOB2		Y		89					999	*
	DLEEJOB2		Y		89					999	*
	DLEEJOB2		Y		89					999	*
	DLEEJOB2		Y		89					999	*
	DLEEJOB2		Y		89					999	*
	DLEEJOB2		Y		89					999	*
	DLEEJOB3		Y		89					999	*
	DLEEJOB3		Y		89					999	*
	DLEEJOB3		Y		89					999	*
	FHGBCHJB		Y		79					999	*
	FREDJCL		Y		78					999	*
	FREDJCL		Y		78					999	*
	FREDJCL		Y		78					999	*
	FREDJCL		Y		78					999	*
	FREDRPT		Y		82					999	*
	FREDRPT		Y		78					999	*

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data displayed in the SYSOUT Selection List:

Type of Data	Column Name	Description
SYSOUT group ID	ID	Name of the SYSOUT group or report as archived
Disk	D	Whether the SYSOUT or report is currently on disk (Y or N)
Tape	T	Whether the SYSOUT or report is currently on tape (Y or N)
Optical	O	Whether the SYSOUT or report is currently on optical disk (Y or N)
Index	I	Whether the SYSOUT or report is indexed (Y or N)
Total remaining time	REMAINING DAYS, GENS, COPIES	<p>The total remaining time that the SYSOUT or report will be stored by CA-View, shown in days, generations, or copies</p> <p>The values are set by the NGEND and NGENT initialization parameters, and the ERO (Expanded Retention Option) table statements.</p>
Remaining time on disk	REMAINING DISK: DAYS, GENS, COPIES	<p>The remaining time that the SYSOUT or report will be stored by CA-View on primary disk, shown in days, generations, or copies</p> <p>The values are set by the NGEND and NGENT initialization parameters, and the ERO table statements.</p>
ERO table entry	ERO ID	The ERO (Expanded Retention Option) table entry that is controlling the retention specification for this SYSOUT or report

SYSOUT Selection List: Example 2

The following is an example of a CA-View SYSOUT Selection List in ALL mode after scrolling to the right twice. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----				
COMMAND ==>			SCROLL ==> PAGE	
SEL ID	JOBNAME	READER DATE/TIME	USER-COMMENTS	
CLS1JE4	CLS1JE4	04/05/95 15:50:55	REPORT INDEX FACILITY	
CLS1JE4-R2	CLS1JE4	04/05/95 15:50:55		
CLS1JE4-R4	CLS1JE4	04/05/95 15:50:55	REPORT IN FISCHER'S OFFICE	
CLS1JE4-R5	CLS1JE4	04/05/95 15:50:55		
CLS3JS4	CLS3JS4	04/05/95 09:50:02		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	08/28/97 20:27:36	LEGG CHECKED THIS REPORT OVER	
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	08/28/97 20:27:36		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	08/28/97 20:20:29		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	08/28/97 20:20:29		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	08/28/97 20:20:29		
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	08/28/97 20:28:13		
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	08/28/97 20:28:13		
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	08/28/97 20:28:13		
FHGBCHJB	FHGBCHJB	07/02/95 14:22:47		
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	05/06/95 09:45:27		
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	05/06/95 09:45:27		
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	05/06/95 09:41:36		
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	05/06/95 09:41:36		
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	07/12/95 10:28:58		
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	05/22/95 16:40:40		

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data displayed in the SYSOUT Selection List:

Type of Data	Column Name	Contents
SYSOUT group ID or report ID	ID	Name of the SYSOUT group or report as archived
Job name	JOBNAME	Name of the job that produced the listed SYSOUT group or report
JCL reader date and time	READERDATE/TIME	The MVS JCL reader time—the time the job creating the SYSOUT was read into the system
User-entered comment field	USER-COMMENTS	User may enter any text here, such as comments or important notes to be saved with the output

SYSOUT Selection List: Example 3

The following is an example of a CA-View SYSOUT Selection List in ALL mode after scrolling to the right three times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----							
COMMAND ==>				SCROLL ==> PAGE			
SEL	ID	JOBNAME	JOBID	PRINT DATE/TIME	USER ID	GEN	SEQ XCODE
	CLS1JE4	CLS1JE4	J07611			42	15
	CLS1JE4-R2	CLS1JE4	J07611			42	11
	CLS1JE4-R4	CLS1JE4	J07611			42	12
	CLS1JE4-R5	CLS1JE4	J07611			42	13
	CLS3JS4	CLS3JS4	J07309			42	7
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05123		DLEE	54	38
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05123		DLEE	54	37
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117		DLEE	54	36
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117		DLEE	54	35
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117		DLEE	54	34
	DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124		DLEE	54	41
	DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124		DLEE	54	40
	DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124		DLEE	54	39
	FHGBCHJB	FHGBCHJB	J09858			44	1 0008
	FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09821	05/26/95 13:34:29		43	6
	FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09821			43	5
	FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09818			43	4
	FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09818			43	3
	FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J03711	03/05/96 20:09:31		47	3
	FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J05842	07/12/95 10:29:07		43	8

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data displayed in the SYSOUT Selection List:

Type of Data	Column Name	Contents
SYSOUT group ID	ID	Name of the SYSOUT group or report as archived
Job name	JOBNAME	Name of the job that produced the listed SYSOUT group or report
Last printed date and time	PRINTDATE/TIME	The last time the SYSOUT was printed
SMF user identification	USER ID	The SMF user identification area CA-View obtains this 8-byte record from JES.
Generation	GEN	Generation number
Sequence number	SEQ	Sequence number of the archival tape

Type of Data	Column Name	Contents
Exception conditions	XCODE	<p>Any exceptional conditions that resulted when the SYSOUT group was produced</p> <p>Any code listed is an abbreviation, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NOTCAT – not cataloged ■ SOC4 – 0C4 system abend ■ U3044 – user abend ■ JCLERR – JCL error ■ 0020 – code of 20

SYSOUT Selection List: Example 4

The following is an example of a CA-View SYSOUT Selection List in ALL mode after scrolling to the right four times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----							
COMMAND ==>				SCROLL ==> PAGE			
SEL	ID	JOBNAME	ORIG C DEST	FORMS	TAPE	SEQ/CNT/POS	
	CLS1JE4	CLS1JE4	XTD F		102	1	1
	CLS1JE4-R2	CLS1JE4	EXP A	STD1	102	1	2
	CLS1JE4-R4	CLS1JE4	EXP X	STD1	102	1	3
	CLS1JE4-R5	CLS1JE4	EXP X	STD1	102	1	4
	CLS3JS4	CLS3JS4	XTD F		102	1	8
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	SAR 3 LOCAL	STD	114	1	1
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	SAR 3 LOCAL	DDDD	114	1	2
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	SAR A		114	1	3
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	SAR 3 LOCAL	STD	114	1	4
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	SAR 3 LOCAL	DDDD	114	1	5
	DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	SAR 3 LOCAL	TEST	114	1	6
	DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	SAR 3 LOCAL	STD	114	1	7
	DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	SAR 3 LOCAL	DDDD	114	1	8
	FHGBCHJB	FHGBCHJB	SAR F LOCAL	STD	107	1	2
	FREDJCL	FREDJCL	SAR F LOCAL	RPT	107	1	3
	FREDJCL	FREDJCL	SAR F LOCAL	STD	107	1	4
	FREDJCL	FREDJCL	SAR F LOCAL	RPT	107	1	5
	FREDJCL	FREDJCL	SAR F LOCAL	STD	107	1	6
	FREDRPT	FREDRPT	SAR F LOCAL	STD	107	1	7

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data displayed in the SYSOUT Selection List:

Type of Data	Column Name	Contents
SYSOUT group ID	ID	Name of the SYSOUT group or report as archived
Job name	JOBNAME	Name of the job that produced the listed SYSOUT group or report
Origin	ORIG	Origin of the output Possible values are: CA-View (SAR) CA-Deliver (EXP) CA-View System Extensions (XTD)
CLASS	C	Original JCL CLASS of the SYSOUT
JCL DEST	DEST	Original JCL DEST of the SYSOUT
JCL FORMS	FORMS	Original JCL FORM of the SYSOUT
Tape sequence	TAPE SEQ	Sequence number of the archival tape
Tape count	TAPE CNT	Number of the archival tapes used to archive the SYSOUT
Tape position	TAPE POS	Position of the SYSOUT data set in the archival tape

Selecting Output for Retrieval—ALL Mode

To retrieve one SYSOUT group or one report:

- In the ALL mode SYSOUT Selection List, enter the CA-View selection code that corresponds to the desired type of output processing in the SEL (select) column, then press Enter.

CA-View returns the selected output in the appropriate processing function, such as viewing or printing.

Valid Selection Codes and Descriptions

The following table lists and describes all CA-View selection codes that are valid for use in ALL mode. In all cases, the CA-View action is taken on the output ID displayed on the line in which the selection code is entered.

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Browse	S	Selects output for browsing using the default logical view For AFP reports archived through a SARFSS functional subsystem task, the 3270/AFP browser is invoked. This displays the text of the report, merged with any text strings from AFP overlays. See Browsing AFP Reports on 3270 Non-Graphics Terminals in the chapter “Browsing Output” for more information about (and limitations of) browsing AFP reports on 3270 non-graphics terminals.
	SB	Invokes the IBM product GDQF, which composes an AFP report (archived using ACIF) to be browsed on a 3270 terminal
	V	First displays the View Selection panel, then displays output for browsing
	Vnnn	Displays output for browsing using <i>nnn</i> logical view

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Cleanup	C	<p>Invokes cleanup processing; deletes output that was temporarily loaded on disk without deleting the copy on tape</p> <p>This changes the LOAD status of output back to TAPE status. You can also use this selection code to clean the status of output that was left OPEN due to a system abend.</p> <p>You must issue two cleanup commands at least four hours apart to recover the space used.</p>
Delete	D	Deletes the output
	DD	<p>Deletes the space on primary disk or optical (secondary) disk allocated for a SYSOUT/report</p> <p>If a report is on primary and secondary disk, the first DD deletes the primary disk copy, and the next DD deletes the secondary disk copy.</p>
	DI	<p>Deletes the space on disk only allocated for the page index of a SYSOUT/report</p> <p>If a report's page indexes are not on primary disk, that report does not participate in cross-report indexing.</p>
Extract	X	<p>Accesses the CA-Balancing Extraction Request panel, used to specify that CA-Balancing is to extract fields from this output</p> <p>For more information, see the <i>CA-Balancing System Guide</i>.</p>
Index	I	<p>Creates the JCL for a background job to create a page index for the SYSOUT/report</p> <p>All indexes defined for all logical views of the report are created.</p>

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Load	L	Creates the JCL for a background job to load the SYSOUT/report and all of its page indexes from tape to disk
	LI	Creates the JCL for a background job to load only the page indexes for the SYSOUT/report from either tape or optical to disk A report's page indexes must be on primary disk for it to participate in cross-report indexing.
	LT	Creates the JCL for a background job to load the SYSOUT/report, and all of its page indexes, from tape only to disk This can be used to bypass LOADING from optical disk.
	LX	Creates the JCL for a background job to load only the page indexes for the SYSOUT/report from tape only to disk This can be used to bypass LOADING from optical disk.
Migrate	M	Migrates the output to optical disk with next backup cycle
Print	P	Prints the SYSOUT using the Print Attribute panel. For reports archived from CA-Deliver, prints the report using the Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel. Enter A on the command line of the respective print attributes panel to display the respective print attributes alternate panel.
	PB	Invokes the IBM product GDQF, which composes an AFP report (archived using ACIF) to be printed
	J	Creates JCL for a background job to print the SYSOUT using values from the Print Attribute panel. For reports archived from CA-Deliver, creates JCL for a background job to print the report using values from the Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel. Enter A on the command line of the respective print attributes panel to display the respective print attributes alternate panel.

Expanded Retention Option and Valid Selection Codes

The following table lists and describes all CA-View selection codes that are valid for use in ALL mode with systems in which the CA-View Expanded Retention Option (ERO) is installed. In all cases, the CA-View action is taken on the output ID displayed on the line in which the selection code is entered.

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Keep Status	K	Keeps the output in permanent status and keeps the status of the location the same as the location where the output resides (that is, DISK or TAPE)
Remove Status	KD	Removes the permanent status indicator Once removed, the status reflects the location of the output (either DISK or TAPE).
Keep Tape Status	KT	Keeps both the TAPE status and permanent status

The SYSOUT Selection List in SAR(O) Mode

To display a list of selected SYSOUT groups in the SYSOUT Selection List:

- Specify valid selection criteria in the Primary Selection for either SAR or SARO mode, then press Enter.

Note: In SAR mode, only SYSOUT groups that match your criteria *and* are available to your DIST ID are displayed.

The following is an example of a CA-View SYSOUT Selection List in SARO mode:

SEL	ID	JOBNAME	JOBID	ARCH	DATE/TIME	GEN	LOC	LINES	PAGES	XCODE
	CLS1JE4	CLS1JE4	J07611	04/05/95	16:38	42	PTAP	745	36	
	CLS3JS4	CLS3JS4	J07309	04/05/95	09:50	42	PTAP	86	7	
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05123	08/28/97	20:30	54	PTAP	284	6	
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05123	08/28/97	20:30	54	PTAP	15	1	
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117	08/28/97	20:23	54	PTAP	177	3	
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117	08/28/97	20:23	54	PTAP	108	3	
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117	08/28/97	20:23	54	PTAP	15	1	
	DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124	08/28/97	20:31	54	PTAP	177	3	
	DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124	08/28/97	20:31	54	PTAP	108	3	
	DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124	08/28/97	20:31	54	PTAP	15	1	
	FHGBCHJB	FHGBCHJB	J09858	07/05/95	09:45	44	PTAP	1796	36	0008
	FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09821	05/06/95	09:45	43	PTAP	723	21	
	FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09821	05/06/95	09:45	43	PTAP	66	4	
	FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09818	05/06/95	09:41	43	PTAP	723	21	
	FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09818	05/06/95	09:41	43	PTAP	66	4	
	FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J03711	07/12/95	10:29	47	PTAP	821	23	
	FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J05842	05/22/95	16:41	43	PTAP	723	21	
	FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J05837	05/22/95	16:37	43	PTAP	723	21	
	FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J09817	05/06/95	09:29	43	PDK2	723	21	
①		②	③		④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data displayed in the SYSOUT Selection List:

Circled Number	Type of Data	Column Name	Contents
1	SYSOUT group ID	ID	Name of the SYSOUT group as archived
2	Job name	JOBNAME	Name of the job that produced the listed SYSOUT group
3	JES job ID	JOBID	JES subsystem job number
4	Archival date and time	ARCH DATE/TIME	Date and time listed output was archived (for all output with the same name, output is listed chronologically with the most recently-archived output listed first)
5	Generation	GEN	Actual generation number
6	Location	LOC	Location of the SYSOUT group (see the following table)
7	Lines	LINES	Number of lines in SYSOUT group
8	Pages	PAGES	Number of pages in SYSOUT group
9	Exceptional conditions	XCODE	Any exceptional conditions that resulted when the SYSOUT group was produced Any code listed is an abbreviation, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NOTCAT - not cataloged ■ SOC4 - 0C4 system abend ■ U3044 - user abend ■ JCLERR - JCL error ■ 0020 - code of 20

Location of Output

The following table indicates what locations can be displayed in the SYSOUT Selection List:

Displayed Location	Actual Location
BNDW	Awaiting CA-Deliver bundling
DISK	On primary disk and possibly tape
DSK2	On secondary disk and possibly tape
LOAD	In the process of being loaded to disk
OPEN	In the process of being archived to disk
PDSK	Normal primary disk and possibly tape
PDK2	Normal secondary disk and possibly tape
PERM	In permanent status primary disk and possibly tape, or has been marked for ERO processing
PRM2	In permanent status secondary disk and possibly tape
PTAP	In permanent status tape only
PTMP	In permanent status on tape and temporarily reloaded to primary disk
TAPE	On tape only
TEMP	Temporarily reloaded to primary disk

SYSOUT Selection List: Example 1

The following is an example of a CA-View SYSOUT Selection List in SAR(O) mode after scrolling to the right once. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

VIEW 2.0 SARO ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----										
COMMAND ==>										
--- REMAINING -- - REMAINING DISK - DSK2										
SEL ID	D T O I	DAYS	GENS	COPY	DAYS	GENS	COPY	DAYS	ERO-ID	SCROLL ==> PAGE
CLS1JE4	Y		77					999	*	
CLS3JS4	Y		77					999	*	
DLEEJOB2	Y		89					999	*	
DLEEJOB2	Y		89					999	*	
DLEEJOB2	Y		89					999	*	
DLEEJOB2	Y		89					999	*	
DLEEJOB2	Y		89					999	*	
DLEEJOB2	Y		89					999	*	
DLEEJOB3	Y		89					999	*	
DLEEJOB3	Y		89					999	*	
DLEEJOB3	Y		89					999	*	
FHGBCHJB	Y		79					999	*	
FREDJCL	Y		78					999	*	
FREDJCL	Y		78					999	*	
FREDJCL	Y		78					999	*	
FREDJCL	Y		78					999	*	
FREDRPT	Y		82					999	*	
FREDRPT	Y		78					999	*	

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data displayed in the SYSOUT Selection List:

Type of Data	Column Name	Contents
SYSOUT group ID	ID	Name of the SYSOUT group as archived
Disk	D	Whether the SYSOUT is currently on disk (Y or N)
Tape	T	Whether the SYSOUT is currently on tape (Y or N)
Optical	O	Whether the SYSOUT is currently on optical disk (Y or N)
Index	I	Whether the SYSOUT is indexed (Y or N)
Total remaining time	REMAINING DAYS, GENS, COPIES	The total remaining time that the SYSOUT will be stored by CA-View; this value is shown in days, generations, or copies The NGEND and NGENT initialization parameters and the ERO table statements set the values.
Remaining time on disk	REMAINING DISK: DAYS, GENS, COPIES	The remaining time that the SYSOUT will be stored by CA-View on primary disk; this value is shown in days, generations, or copies The NGEND and NGENT initialization parameters and the ERO table statements set the values.
ERO table entry	ERO ID	The ERO table entry that is controlling the retention specification for this SYSOUT

SYSOUT Selection List: Example 2

The following is an example of a CA-View SYSOUT Selection List in SAR(O) mode after scrolling to the right twice. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

SEL ID	JOBNAME	READER DATE/TIME	USER-COMMENTS
CLS1JE4	CLS1JE4	04/05/95 15:50:55	REPORT INDEX FACILITY
CLS3JS4	CLS3JS4	04/05/95 09:50:02	
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	08/28/97 20:27:36	LEGG CHECKED THIS REPORT OVER
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	08/28/97 20:27:36	
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	08/28/97 20:20:29	
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	08/28/97 20:20:29	
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	08/28/97 20:20:29	
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	08/28/97 20:20:29	
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	08/28/97 20:28:13	
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	08/28/97 20:28:13	
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	08/28/97 20:28:13	
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	08/28/97 20:28:13	
FHGBCHJB	FHGBCHJB	07/02/95 14:22:47	
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	05/06/95 09:45:27	
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	05/06/95 09:45:27	
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	05/06/95 09:41:36	
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	05/06/95 09:41:36	
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	07/12/95 10:28:58	
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	05/22/95 16:40:40	
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	05/22/95 16:36:57	

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data displayed in the SYSOUT Selection List:

Type of Data	Column Name	Contents
SYSOUT group ID	ID	Name of the SYSOUT group or report as archived
Job name	JOBNAME	Name of the job that produced the listed SYSOUT group or report
JCL reader date and time	READER DATE/TIME	The MVS JCL reader time—the time the job creating the SYSOUT was read into the system
Sequence number	SEQ	Sequence number of the archival tape
User entered comment field	USER-COMMENTS	User may enter any text here, such as comments or important notes to be saved with the output

SYSOUT Selection List: Example 3

The following is an example of a CA-View SYSOUT Selection List in SAR(O) Mode after scrolling to the right three times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

VIEW 2.0 SARO ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----							
COMMAND ==>				SCROLL ==> PAGE			
SEL ID	JOBNAME	JOBID	PRINT DATE/TIME	USER ID	GEN	SEQ	XCODE
CLS1JE4	CLS1JE4	J07611			42	15	
CLS3JS4	CLS3JS4	J07309			42	7	
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05123		DLEE	54	38	
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05123		DLEE	54	37	
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117		DLEE	54	36	
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117		DLEE	54	35	
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117		DLEE	54	34	
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124		DLEE	54	41	
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124		DLEE	54	40	
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124		DLEE	54	39	
FHGBCHJB	FHGBCHJB	J09858			44	1	0008
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09821	05/26/95 13:34:29		43	6	
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09821			43	5	
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09818			43	3	
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J03711	03/05/96 20:09:31		47	3	
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J05842	07/12/95 10:29:07		43	8	
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J05837			43	7	

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data displayed in the SYSOUT Selection List:

Type of Data	Column Name	Contents
SYSOUT group ID	ID	Name of the SYSOUT group or report as archived
Job name	JOBNAME	Name of the job that produced the listed SYSOUT group or report
Last printed date and time	PRINT DATE/TIME	The last time the SYSOUT was printed
SMF user identification	USER ID	The SMF User Identification area CA-View obtains this 8-byte record from JES.

SYSOUT Selection List: Example 4

The following is an example of a CA-View SYSOUT Selection List in SAR(O) Mode after scrolling to the right four times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

VIEW 2.0 SARO ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----									
COMMAND ==>>							SCROLL ==>> PAGE		
SEL ID	JOBNAME	ORIG	C	DEST	FORMS	TAPE	SEQ/CNT/POS		
CLS1JE4	CLS1JE4	XTD	F			102	1	1	
CLS3JS4	CLS3JS4	XTD	F			102	1	8	
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	SAR	3	LOCAL	STD	114	1	1	
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	SAR	3	LOCAL	DDDD	114	1	2	
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	SAR	A			114	1	3	
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	SAR	3	LOCAL	STD	114	1	4	
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	SAR	3	LOCAL	DDDD	114	1	5	
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	SAR	3	LOCAL	TEST	114	1	6	
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	SAR	3	LOCAL	STD	114	1	7	
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	SAR	3	LOCAL	DDDD	114	1	8	
FHGBCHJB	FHGBCHJB	SAR	F	LOCAL	STD	107	1	2	
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	SAR	F	LOCAL	RPT	107	1	3	
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	SAR	F	LOCAL	STD	107	1	4	
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	SAR	F	LOCAL	RPT	107	1	5	
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	SAR	F	LOCAL	STD	107	1	6	
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	SAR	F	LOCAL	STD	107	1	7	
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	SAR	F	LOCAL	STD	107	1	8	

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data displayed in the SYSOUT Selection List:

Type of Data	Column Name	Contents
SYSOUT group ID	ID	Name of the SYSOUT group or report as archived
Job name	JOBNAME	Name of the job that produced the listed SYSOUT group or report
Origin	ORIG	Origin of the output. Possible values are: CA-View (SAR) CA-Deliver (EXP) CA-View System Extensions (XTD)
CLASS	C	Original JCL CLASS of the SYSOUT
JCL DEST	DEST	Original JCL DEST of the SYSOUT
JCL FORMS	FORMS	Original JCL FORM of the SYSOUT
Tape sequence	TAPE SEQ	Sequence number of the archival tape
Tape count	TAPE CNT	Number of the archival tapes used to archive the SYSOUT
Tape position	TAPE POS	Position of the SYSOUT data set in the archival tape

Selecting SYSOUT for Retrieval—SAR(O) Mode

To retrieve one SYSOUT group:

- Enter the CA-View selection code that corresponds to the desired type of output processing in the SEL (select) column of the SYSOUT Selection List for SAR or SARO mode, then press Enter.

CA-View returns your desired SYSOUT group in the appropriate processing function, such as viewing or printing.

Valid Selection Codes and Descriptions

The following table lists and describes all CA-View selection codes that are valid for use in SAR or SARO mode. In all cases, action is taken on the SYSOUT ID displayed on the line in which the selection code is entered.

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Browse	S	Selects output for browsing, using the default logical view For AFP reports archived through a SARFSS functional subsystem task, the 3270/AFP browser is invoked. This displays the text of the report, merged with any text strings from AFP overlays. See Browsing AFP Reports on 3270 Non-Graphics Terminals in the chapter “Browsing Output” for more details about and limitations of browsing AFP reports on 3270 non-graphics terminals.
	SB	Invokes the IBM product GDQF, which composes an AFP report (archived using ACIF) to be browsed on a 3270 terminal
	V	First displays the View Selection panel, then displays SYSOUT group for browsing using the view number you entered
	Vnnnn	Displays the SYSOUT group for browsing using <i>nnn</i> logical view

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Cleanup	C	<p>Invokes cleanup processing; deletes output that was temporarily loaded on disk without deleting the copy on tape</p> <p>This selection changes the LOAD status of output back to TAPE status. You can also use this selection code to clean the status of output that was left OPEN due to a system abend.</p> <p>You must issue two cleanup commands, at least four hours apart, to recover the space used.</p>
Delete	D	Deletes the SYSOUT group
	DD	<p>Deletes the space on primary disk or optical (secondary) disk allocated for a SYSOUT/report</p> <p>If a report is on primary and secondary disk, the first DD deletes the primary disk copy, and the next DD deletes the secondary disk copy.</p>
	DI	<p>Deletes the space on disk only allocated for the page index of a SYSOUT/report</p> <p>If a report's page indexes are not on primary disk, that report does not participate in cross-report indexing.</p>
Extract	X	<p>Accesses the CA-Balancing Extraction Request panel which is used to specify that CA-Balancing is to extract fields from this output</p> <p>For more information, see the <i>CA-Balancing System Guide</i>.</p>

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Index	I	Creates the JCL for a background job to create a page index for the SYSOUT/report All indexes defined for all logical views of the report are created.
Load	L	Creates the JCL for a background job to load the SYSOUT/report, and all of its page indexes, from tape to disk
	LI	Creates the JCL for a background job to load only the page indexes for the SYSOUT/report (from either tape or optical) to disk A report's page indexes must be on primary disk for it to participate in cross-report indexing.
	LT	Creates the JCL for a background job to load the SYSOUT/report, and all of its page indexes, from tape only to disk This can be used to bypass LOADING from optical disk.
	LX	Creates the JCL for a background job to load only the page indexes for the SYSOUT/report (from tape only) to disk This can be used to bypass LOADING from optical disk.

SAR(O) Selection Codes

The following table lists and describes all CA-View selection codes that are valid for use in SAR or SARO mode. In all cases, the CA-View action is taken on the output ID displayed on the line in which the selection code is entered.

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Migrate	M	Migrates the output to optical disk with next backup cycle
Print SARO mode	P	Prints the SYSOUT using the Print Attribute panel. Enter A on the command line to display the Print Attribute alternate panel.
	PB	Invokes the IBM product GDQF, which composes an AFP report (archived using ACIF) to be printed
	J	Creates JCL for a background job to print the SYSOUT using values from the Print Attribute panel. Enter A on the command line to display the Print Attribute alternate panel.
Print SAR mode	P	Prints the SYSOUT using the Print Attribute primary panel
	PA	Prints the SYSOUT using the Print Attribute alternate panel
	PB	Invokes the IBM product GDQF, which composes an AFP report (archived using ACIF) to be printed
	J	Creates JCL for a background job to print the SYSOUT using values from the Print Attribute panel
	JA	Creates JCL for a background job to print the SYSOUT using values from the Print Attribute alternate panel

Expanded Retention Option and Valid Selection Codes

The following table lists and describes all CA-View selection codes that are valid for use in SAR or SARO mode with systems in which the CA-View Expanded Retention Option (ERO) is installed. In all cases, the CA-View action is taken on the output ID displayed on the line in which the selection code is entered.

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Keep status	K	Keeps the output in permanent status and keeps the status of the location the same as the location the output resides (either DISK or TAPE)
Remove status	KD	Removes the permanent status indicator Once removed, the status reflects the location of the output (either DISK or TAPE).
Keep tape status	KT	Keeps both the TAPE status and permanent status

The Report Selection List in EXP(O) Mode

To display a list of selected output in the Report Selection List, do the following:

- Specify valid selection criteria in the Primary Selection panel for either EXP or EXPO mode, and then press Enter.

Note: In EXP mode, only reports that match your criteria **and** are available to your DIST ID are displayed.

The following is an example of a Report Selection List in EXP Mode:

```
VIEW 2.0 EXP ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----
COMMAND ==> SCROLL ==> PAGE
```

SEL	REPORT ID	DESCRIPTION	ARCH	DATE/TIME	GEN	LOC	LINES	PAGES
	IEBGENER		09/27/94	18:45	22	DISK	221445	10695
	IEBGENER		09/27/94	18:45	22	DISK	221445	10695
	IEBGENER		09/27/94	18:45	22	DISK	221445	10695
	IEBGENER		09/27/94	18:45	22	DISK	221445	10695
	IEBGENER		09/27/94	18:45	22	DISK	221445	10695
	IEBGENER		09/27/94	18:45	22	DISK	221445	10695
	IEBGENER		09/27/94	18:45	22	DISK	221445	10695
	IEBGENER		09/27/94	18:45	22	DISK	221445	10695
	IEBGENER		09/27/94	18:45	22	DISK	221445	10695

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

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Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data displayed in the Report Selection List:

Circled Number	Column Name	Contents
1	REPORT ID	Name of the report as archived
2	DESCRIPTION	A 1- to 24-character description of the report, taken from CA-Deliver
3	ARCH DATE/TIME	Date and time the listed report was archived (for all reports with the same name or Report ID, reports are listed chronologically with the most recently archived reports listed first)
4	GEN	Actual generation number
5	LOC	Location of the archived report (see the following table)
6	LINES	Number of lines in the listed report
7	PAGES	Number of pages in the listed report

Location of Output The following table indicates what locations can be displayed in the Report Selection List:

Displayed Location	Actual Location
BNDW	Awaiting CA-Deliver bundling
DISK	On primary disk and possibly tape
DSK2	On secondary disk and possibly tape
LOAD	In the process of being loaded to disk
OPEN	In the process of being archived to disk
PDSK	Normal primary disk and possibly tape
PDK2	Normal secondary disk and possibly tape
PERM	In permanent status primary disk and possibly tape, or has been marked for ERO processing
PRM2	In permanent status on secondary disk and possibly tape
PTAP	In permanent status tape only
PTMP	In permanent status on tape and temporarily reloaded to primary disk
TAPE	On tape only
TEMP	Temporarily reloaded to primary disk

SYSOUT Selection List: Example 1

The following is an example of a CA-View SYSOUT Selection List in EXP(O) mode after scrolling to the right once. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

VIEW 2.0 EXP ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----											
COMMAND ==>											
				--- REMAINING ---		- REMAINING -		DISK -		SCROLL ==> PAGE	
SEL	REPORT ID	T	D	O	I	DAYS	GENS	COPY	DAYS	GENS	COPY
	IEBGENER	Y		Y			2			2	999
	IEBGENER	Y		Y			2			2	999
	IEBGENER	Y		Y			2			2	999
	IEBGENER	Y		Y			2			2	999
	IEBGENER	Y		Y			2			2	999
	IEBGENER	Y		Y			2			2	999
	IEBGENER	Y		Y			2			2	999

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data displayed in the Report Selection List:

Column Name	Contents
REPORT ID	SYSOUT group ID of the report as archived
T	Whether the report is currently on tape (Y or N)
D	Whether the report is currently on disk (Y or N)
O	Whether the report is currently on optical disk (Y or N)
I	Whether the report is currently indexed (Y or N)
REMAINING DAYS, GENS, COPIES	The total remaining time that the report will be stored by CA-View, shown in days, generations, or copies The NGEND and NGENT initialization parameters and the ERO (Expanded Retention Option) table statements set the values.
REMAINING DISK: DAYS, GENS, COPIES	The remaining time that the report will be stored by CA-View on primary disk, shown in days, generations, or copies The NGEND and NGENT initialization parameters and the ERO table statements set the values.
ERO ID	The ERO table entry that is controlling the retention specification for this report

SYSOUT Selection List: Example 2

The following is an example of a CA-View Report Selection List in EXP(O) Mode after scrolling to the right twice. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

```

VIEW 2.0 EXP ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----
COMMAND ==>                                           SCROLL ==> PAGE

SEL REPORT ID    JOBNAME  READER DATE/TIME  USER-COMMENTS
IEBGENER         CBROERIA 09/27/94 18:42:0
IEBGENER         CBROERIA 09/27/94 18:42:0
IEBGENER         CBROERIA 09/27/94 18:42:0
IEBGENER         CBROERIA 09/27/94 18:42:0
IEBGENER         CBROERIA 09/27/94 18:42:0
IEBGENER         CBROERIA 09/27/94 18:42:0
IEBGENER         CBROERIA 09/27/94 18:42:0
*****          ***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data displayed in the Report Selection List:

Column Name	Contents
REPORT ID	Report ID of the report as archived
JOBNAME	Name of the job that produced the listed report
READER DATE/TIME	The MVS JCL reader time—the time the job creating the SYSOUT was read into the system
USER-COMMENTS	User may enter any text here, such as comments or important notes to be saved with the report

SYSOUT Selection List: Example 3

The following is an example of a CA-View Report Selection List in EXP(O) mode after scrolling to the right three times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

```

VIEW 2.0 EXP ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----
COMMAND ==> SCROLL ==> PAGE

SEL REPORT ID  JOBNAME  JOBID  PRINT DATE/TIME  USER ID  GEN  SEQ  XCODE
IEBGENER      CBROERIA  J09266                22    3
IEBGENER      CBROERIA  J09266                22    3
IEBGENER      CBROERIA  J09266                22    3
IEBGENER      CBROERIA  J09266                22    3
IEBGENER      CBROERIA  J09266                22    3
IEBGENER      CBROERIA  J09266                22    3
IEBGENER      CBROERIA  J09266                22    3
IEBGENER      CBROERIA  J09266                22    3
IEBGENER      CBROERIA  J09266                22    3
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data displayed in the Report Selection List:

Column Name	Contents
REPORT ID	Report ID of the report as archived
JOBNAME	Name of the job that produced the listed report
PRINT DATE/TIME	The last time the report was printed
USER ID	The SMF User Identification area CA-View obtains this 8-byte record from JES.
GEN	Number of the archival generation
SEQ	Sequence number of the archival tape
XCODE	Any exceptional conditions that resulted when the SYSOUT group was produced Any code listed is an abbreviation. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NOTCAT – not cataloged ■ SOC4 – 0C4 system abend ■ U3044 – user abend ■ JCLERR – JCL error ■ 0020 – completion code of 20

SYSOUT Selection List: Example 4

The following is an example of a CA-View Report Selection List in EXP(O) mode after scrolling to the right four times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

```

VIEW 2.0 EXP ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----
COMMAND ==>                                           SCROLL ==> PAGE

SEL REPORT ID    JOBNAME ORIG C DEST          FORMS    TAPE SEQ/CNT/POS
IEBGENER         CBROERIA EXP L              COOK
IEBGENER         CBROERIA EXP L              COOK
IEBGENER         CBROERIA EXP L              COOK
IEBGENER         CBROERIA EXP L              COOK
IEBGENER         CBROERIA EXP L              COOK
IEBGENER         CBROERIA EXP L              COOK
IEBGENER         CBROERIA EXP L              COOK
IEBGENER         CBROERIA EXP L              COOK
*****          ***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

Field Description

The following table describes the data displayed in the Report Selection List:

Column Name	Contents
REPORT ID	Report ID of the report as archived
JOBNAME	Name of the job that produced the listed report
ORIG	Origin of the output
C	Original JCL CLASS of the SYSOUT
DEST	Original JCL DEST of the SYSOUT
FORMS	Original JCL FORM of the SYSOUT
TAPE SEQ	Sequence number of the archival tape
TAPE CNT	Number of the archival tapes used to archive the SYSOUT
TAPE POS	Position of the SYSOUT data set in the archival tape

Selecting Reports for Retrieval—EXP(O) Mode

To retrieve a report:

- Enter the CA-View selection code that corresponds to the desired type of output processing in the SEL (select) column of the SYSOUT Selection List for EXP(O) mode, then press Enter.

CA-View returns the selected output in the appropriate processing function, such as viewing or printing.

Valid Selection Codes and Descriptions

The following table lists and describes all CA-View selection codes that are valid for use in EXP or EXPO mode. In all cases, action is taken on the Report ID displayed on the line in which the selection code is entered.

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Browse	S	Selects output for browsing, using the default logical view For AFP reports archived through a SARFSS functional subsystem task, the 3270/AFP browser is invoked. This displays the text of the report, merged with any text strings from AFP overlays. See the section Browsing AFP Reports on 3270 Non-Graphics Terminals in the chapter “Browsing Output” for more details about and limitations of browsing AFP reports on 3270 non-graphics terminals.
	SB	Invokes the IBM product GDQF, which composes an AFP report (archived using ACIF) to be browsed on a 3270 terminal
	V	First displays the View Selection panel, then displays report for browsing
	Vnnn	Displays report for browsing using logical view <i>nnn</i>

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Cleanup	C	<p>Invokes cleanup processing; deletes output that was temporarily loaded on disk without deleting the copy on tape</p> <p>This selection changes the LOAD status of output back to TAPE status. You can also use this selection code to clean the status of output that was left OPEN due to a system abend.</p> <p>You must issue two cleanup commands, at least four hours apart, to recover the space used.</p> <p>Note: If a report has a location of PTMP and has a report index, the report index is deleted if it was reloaded with the report data.</p>
	D	Deletes the report
	DD	<p>Deletes the space on primary disk or optical (secondary) disk allocated for a SYSOUT/report</p> <p>If a report is on primary and secondary disk, the first DD deletes the primary disk copy, and the next DD deletes the secondary disk copy.</p> <p>Note: If a report has a location of PTMP and has a report index, the report index is deleted if it was reloaded with the report data.</p>
Delete	DI	<p>Deletes the space on disk only allocated for the page index of a report</p> <p>If a report's page indexes are not on primary disk, that report does not participate in cross-report indexing.</p>

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Extract	X	<p>Accesses the CA-Balancing Extraction Request panel, used to specify that CA-Balancing is to extract fields from this report</p> <p>For more information, see the <i>CA-Balancing System Guide</i>.</p>
Index	I	<p>Creates the JCL for a background job to create a page index for the SYSOUT/report</p> <p>All indexes defined for all logical views of the report are created.</p>
Load	L	Creates the JCL for a background job to load the SYSOUT/report, and all of its page indexes, from tape to disk
	LI	<p>Creates the JCL for a background job to load only the page indexes for the report (from either tape or optical) to disk</p> <p>A report's page indexes must be on primary disk for it to participate in cross-report indexing.</p>
	LT	<p>Creates the JCL for a background job to load the report, and all of its page indexes, from tape only to disk</p> <p>This can be used to bypass LOADING from optical disk.</p>
	LX	<p>Creates the JCL for a background job to load only the page indexes for the report (from tape only) to disk</p> <p>This can be used to bypass LOADING from optical disk.</p>

EXP or EXPO Selection Codes

The following table lists and describes all CA-View selection codes that are valid for use in EXP or EXPO mode. In all cases, the CA-View action is taken on the output ID displayed on the line in which the selection code is entered.

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Migrate	M	Migrates the report to optical disk with next backup cycle
Print EXPO mode	P	Prints the report using the Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel. Enter A on the command line to display the Deliver Re-Print Attributes alternate panel.
	PB	Invokes the IBM product GDQF, which composes an AFP report (archived using ACIF) to be printed
	J	Creates JCL for a background job to print the report using values from the Print Attribute panel. Enter A on the command line to display the Deliver Re-Print Attributes alternate panel.
PRINT EXP mode	P	Prints the report using the Deliver Re-Print Attributes primary panel
	PA	Prints the SYSOUT using the Deliver Re-Print Attributes alternate panel
	PB	Invokes the IBM product GDQF, which composes an AFP report (archived using ACIF) to be printed
	J	Creates JCL for a background job to print the report using values from the Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel
	JA	Creates JCL for a background job to print the report using values from the Deliver Re-Print Attributes alternate panel

Expanded Retention Option and Valid Selection Codes

The following table lists and describes all CA-View selection codes that are valid for use in EXP or EXPO mode with systems in which the CA-View Expanded Retention Option (ERO) is installed. In all cases, the CA-View action is taken on the Report ID displayed on the line in which the selection code is entered.

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Keep status	K	Keeps the report in permanent status and keeps the status of the location the same as the location where the output resides (DISK or TAPE)
Remove status	KD	Removes the permanent status indicator. Once removed, the status becomes that of the current location of the output (DISK or TAPE).
Keep tape status	KT	Keeps both the TAPE status and permanent status

Using the Selection List Commands

Besides system-wide commands, CA-View provides a set of Selection List commands that operate in CA-View Selection Lists. To invoke these commands, enter them on the command line of any Selection List display.

Selection List commands are as follows:

Command	Description
CONFIRM	Enables or disables the Confirm Delete panel display
LOCATE	Locates a SYSOUT ID or Report ID in the selection list
REDISPLAY (Redisplay)	Causes a screen-display refresh of the SYSOUT or Report Selection List If you enter REDISP ON on the command line of a selection list, this function may then be invoked by pressing Enter.
SUBMIT	Submits any accumulated JCL rather than waiting for CA-View to end
SUBMIT CANCEL	Cancels any accumulated JCL

CONFIRM Command

The CONFIRM command enables or disables the display of the Confirm Delete panel when a SYSOUT selection code of D is used. The default setting for this command is ON. It is effective only during the current SYSOUT Selection List display session.

Disable Confirm Delete Panel

To disable the Confirm Delete panel, enter the following on the command line of any SYSOUT or Report Selection list:

```
CONFIRM OFF
```

After this command has been entered, entering a subsequent selection code of D immediately deletes the SYSOUT group selected without CA-View requesting user confirmation.

Re-enable Confirm Delete Panel

To re-enable the Confirm Delete panel display, enter the following on the command line of any SYSOUT or Report Selection List as follows:

```
CONFIRM ON
```

After this command has been entered, entering a subsequent selection code of D causes CA-View to request user confirmation before deleting the selected SYSOUT ID or Report ID.

Deleting Output

The CA-View online system can delete output so that it is not available for retrieval. If the Confirm ON command has been issued for an online session, CA-View prompts you to confirm your delete request through the Confirm Delete panel. Press Enter to confirm the delete request or END (PF 3/15) to cancel the delete request.

LOCATE Command

The LOCATE command locates a SYSOUT group or report in the selection list. Enter this command on the command line of any selection list as follows:

Syntax

LOCATE *id*

where *id* specifies the ID or partial ID of the SYSOUT group or report for which you are looking.

Command Rules

The following rules apply to the LOCATE command:

- You can abbreviate the LOCATE command as LOC or L.
- You can use a partial operand. With a partial, CA-View locates the first ID that matches the operand, regardless of the other characters in the ID.
- If the specified ID is not in the list, CA-View displays the SYSOUT group or report immediately preceding the specified ID at the top of the screen.

Example 1

To locate the ID Z27XY01, enter the following on the command line:

```
locate z27xy01
```

Example 2

To locate the first output selection whose ID begins with W, enter the following on the command line:

```
l w
```

REDISPLAY Command

The REDISP (redisplay) command refreshes the SYSOUT or Report Selection List panel. Enter this command on the command input line of any selection list as follows:

REDISP

REDISPLAY With the Enter Key

You can cause a redisplay just by pressing Enter, if you do one of the following:

- Set the REDISP initialization parameter to YES
- Enter REDISP YES or REDISP ON on the command line of any CA-View selection list

REDISP NO and REDISP OFF turn this option off.

The initialization parameter REDISP sets a default for all users, and the online REDISP command allows each user to alter the function for an online session.

Command Rule

You can abbreviate the REDISP command as RED.

SUBMIT Command

The SUBMIT command submits any JCL that has been created since the previous SUBMIT command was issued or since the beginning of the current CA-View session. Enter this command on the command input line of any SYSOUT selection list as follows:

```
SUBMIT
```

Warning: If the SUBMIT command is not issued, the JCL created by selection code options J and L is automatically submitted when you exit CA-View.

Command Rule You can abbreviate the SUBMIT command as SUB.

Example To submit all JCL that has been created, enter:

```
SUBMIT
```

Once you have done this, CA-View returns a message that the JCL has been submitted.

SUBMIT CANCEL Command

The SUBMIT CANCEL command cancels any JCL that has been created and **not yet submitted**.

Enter it on the command input line of any SYSOUT or Report Selection List as follows:

```
SUBMIT CANCEL
```

Warning! JCL created by selection code options J and L is automatically submitted when you exit CA-View.

Command Rule You can abbreviate the SUBMIT CANCEL command as SUB CAN.

Example To cancel any JCL that has been created, enter the following on the command line.

Loading and Deleting Output

This chapter describes how to load output from tape to disk for browsing or printing, and how to delete output.

Loading Output to Disk

The CA-View online system can temporarily load output from tape to disk for browsing or printing just like any disk-archived output. To do this, you create JCL (with the help of CA-View) which runs a background job that temporarily loads the output to disk. Any output that is shown as being on TAPE in your Selection List is valid for being loaded from tape to disk.

Because your system administrator can restrict access to this facility, you should check with your administrator if you are unable to access a specific tape through CA-View.

1. Determine the location of the output you will be loading by doing the following:
 - Locate its ID in the Selection List.
 - Look at its location in the LOC field.

To load output from tape to disk, the output must be listed by CA-View as being physically located on tape.

2. Enter **L** to select the output you want to load, and then press Enter.
The JCL CREATED message appears in the upper-right corner of the panel.
3. To submit the JCL, do one of the following:
 - Enter **SUB** on the command line.
 - When you log off, enter JOB statement information as prompted.CA-View automatically submits the job.

Deleting Output

The CA-View online system can delete output so that it cannot be retrieved.

1. Enter **D** in the SEL (select) column of the output you want to delete in a SYSOUT or Report Selection List.
2. Press Enter.

If you have **not** issued the CONFIRM OFF command (CONFIRM ON is the default condition), the CA-View Confirm Delete panel appears and CA-View gives you the opportunity to cancel your delete request.

If you previously issued the CONFIRM OFF command, CA-View deletes your selected output without displaying the Confirm Delete panel.

Using the Confirm Delete Panel

1. To display the Confirm Delete panel, enter selection code **D** in the output selection panel, and specify **CONFIRM ON** on the command line for the current CA-View session.

The Confirm Delete panel appears.

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- CONFIRM DELETE -----  
COMMAND ==>  
  
SYSOUT ID:    SJESARHA  
JOBNAME:     SJESARHA  
JOBID:       JOB05758  
ARCHIVAL DATE: 08/24/93  
ARCHIVAL TIME: 14:18:55  
  
INSTRUCTIONS:  
Press ENTER key to confirm delete request.  
Enter END command to cancel delete request.
```

2. Do one of the following to confirm or cancel the delete process:
 - Press Enter to confirm the delete request for the output indicated in the upper-left corner of the panel.
 - Enter END on the command line, and then press Enter to cancel the delete request.

Browsing Output

This chapter presents an overview of logical views and explains how to navigate through the output and how to define filters to limit the data that is displayed.

The browse facility allows you to control the display of the data you are browsing. The standard or default view of output shows entire records in a full-screen, SPF-like format, while other viewing choices, called *logical views*, can be customized to fit your needs.

Logical Views and Browsing

A *logical view* is the physical form that SYSOUT or report data takes when you view it on screen. A logical view is also the mechanism by which you control what output looks like. For instance, using logical views, you can specify that CA-View display the data columns of a columnar report in a different order than the original order.

Along with the standard logical view, which is SPF-like and shows entire records, including all fields in original order, you can define other logical views which are identified by name. Following are some of the elements you can control for a logical view:

- Number of data columns
- Location or order of data columns
- Headings
- Whether carriage control characters are displayed

The three types of views are:

- *Public* – provides access to the selected report for all viewers
- *Private* – provides access to the user who created the selected report
- *Global* – provides a view that applies to many reports

See the chapter “Creating Logical Views” for more information about view types.

You attach a logical view to specific output by defining it for a SYSOUT group or a report. CA-View then automatically displays the output you have chosen for browsing in the defined logical view.

Selection Codes for Browsing

Selection codes, *S*, *V*, or *Vnnn*, entered in any SYSOUT or Report Selection List control the browse mode of retrieved output as follows:

Selection Code	Action	
S	Use the S selection code as follows:	
	If	Then
	A logical view default has been defined for the output	Your output is displayed for browsing The logical view used is the first one that has the default attribute for which you are authorized access.
	Logical views are defined for the output, but no default view can be located	The View Selection menu is displayed (see the following section)
	Logical views are not defined for the output	Your output is displayed for browsing The logical view used is the standard (native) SPF-like browse in which the data records are displayed unaltered.
V	A View Selection menu is displayed from which you can choose a logical view for displaying output (see the following section)	
Vnnn	The logical view <i>nnn</i> is used for browsing output, where <i>nnn</i> can be:	
	0	The standard (native) browse
	1-255	The number of logical views as indicated on the View Selection menu (this may reference a private, public, or global view)

Choosing a Logical View for Browsing

The View Selection menu allows you to specify which logical view, by name, CA-View uses for presenting selected output.

To access the View Selection menu, do the following:

1. Select a report to browse
2. Specify print attributes subsequent to selecting a report to print

The following is an example of the View Selection menu:

```
VIEW 2.0 EXPO ----- VIEW SELECTION FOR REPORT1 -----
-
COMMAND ===>                                SCROLL
===>HALF

      INDEX VALUE ===>

SEL NUM ACC  DESCRIPTION                                INDEX
--- 000 PUB  NATIVE BROWSE
--- 001 PUB  VIEW INDEXED BY DIVISION AND NAME          DIVISION
--- 002 PUB  VIEW INDEXED BY TITLE                      TITLE
--- 003 PUB  VIEW INDEXED BY STATE                      STATE
--- 004 PUB  VIEW INDEXED BY DATE                       DATE
--- 005 PUB  VIEW INDEXED BY NAME                       NAME
--- 006 PUB
--- 007 PUB
--- 008 PRV  USER PRIVATE LOGICAL VIEW
```

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the View Selection menu:

Fields	Description
PRIMARY COMMAND	Positions the selection list Enter L <i>name</i> to position the list to an entry which starts with the characters specified by <i>name</i>
INDEX VALUE	Specifies the value of the index you want to see This selection allows you to bypass the Page Index Selection List.
SCROLL	Indicates the type of scrolling to be used
SEL	Enter S to select a logical view
NUM	Number corresponding to the logical view
ACC	Specifies the type of access of the logical view as follows: PRV – private logical view PUB – public logical view

Fields	Description
DESCRIPTION	Except for the system assigned NATIVE BROWSE, this remains the user-specified description of the logical view
INDEX	Specifies the name of the page index

Using the View Selection Menu

To choose a logical view from the View Selection menu so that selected output is displayed with that logical view, do one of the following:

- Enter the number corresponding to the logical view name you want on the command line, and then press Enter.
- Enter **S** next to the desired view, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==>> 0
```

selects the CA-View default or native logical view.

When displaying the panel, views are displayed in the following order:

1. All of the user's private logical views
2. All of the public views
3. Global views

When Is the View Selection Menu Displayed?

CA-View displays the View Selection menu when a default logical view is not defined for the chosen output and you have defined at least one logical view for that SYSOUT or report.

The two specific conditions under which the View Selection menu is automatically displayed are:

- Selection code V is entered in an output Selection List.
An implied hierarchy will determine which view is used. When you enter a view number, the private views are searched first, followed by the public views, and then the global views. For example, if the same number exists for private, public, and global views, the private view is used.
- Selection code S is entered in an output Selection List when one or more logical views exist for your chosen output, but none of them has been given the default attribute.

Page Index Selection Lists

If page separation criteria have been included in the definition of a logical view, CA-View displays the Page Index Selection List when you select that logical view for browsing specific output. Following is an example:

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL -- PAGE INDEX SELECTION LIST FOR SJESSRUG -----
COMMAND ==>                                SCROLL ==> PAGE
SEL DIVISION  NAME
*** ALL PAGES ***
  100      SECTION1
  200      SECTION2
  300      SECTION3
  400      SECTION4
  500      SECTION5
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

By using this menu, you can specify the portions of the selected output to be displayed by CA-View based on actual index field contents (page separation criteria). For example, if the logical view chosen from the View Selection menu has a page separation index named SECTION2, you can select that section of output.

Accessing Output for Browsing

The following considerations apply to archived output that has been retrieved:

If	Then
The chosen output resides on disk or has been temporarily loaded to disk	You have immediate access to the output.
The chosen output resides only on tape ¹ and you are authorized for online tape mounts ²	The system operator is notified to mount the tape. Your terminal remains locked until the tape has been mounted and your output has been copied to disk.
The chosen output resides only on tape ¹ and your site has the Expanded Access Server for Tape and Robotics, and the report is specified by ERO parameter VIEWTAPE as being viewable from tape	You have access to the output.

¹ Only TSO and ISPF/SPF online allow tape mounting.

² For all TSO users (both native TSO and ISPF/SPF), whether you are authorized for online tape mounts is determined by how your system administrator configured your account with the TSO ACCOUNT command. Alternatively, your site may choose to disable all online tape mounts for CA-View with the MOUNT=NO option.

Browsing Output

When you retrieve output for browsing, the following conditions apply to the displayed output:

- Scrolling works in any direction, in half or full display screen increments, or by any number of lines or columns. Scrolling is performed by the UP, DOWN, LEFT, and RIGHT scrolling commands.
- General functions are performed when browse commands are entered on the command line of the display. These commands are described in the Browse Commands section later in this chapter.
- If the page-marking option (PAGEMARK=YES) was in effect at the time output was archived, the output pages have the characters SARPAGE preceding the page number.

The Browse Facility Display Screen

The following display screen header lines appear whenever you browse output:

```
VIEW 2.0  BROWSE - outputid ---- REC nnnnnnn PG ppppppp.ppp LOCK ll COL ccc ccc  
COMMAND ==> (input command) SCROLL ==> ssss  
***** TOP OF DATA *****  
                (scrollable output data area)
```

where:

<i>output-id</i>	Specifies the output identifier for the output being displayed
<i>nnnnnnn</i>	Specifies the record number of the first data record of the display
<i>pppppp.ppp</i>	Specifies the page number and record number (relative to the beginning of the page) of the first data record on display The two numbers are separated by a period.
<i>ll</i>	Specifies the number of columns on the left of the display that remain on screen for all horizontal scrolling
<i>ccc</i>	Specifies the leftmost and rightmost column numbers for the display, excluding locked columns
<i>input-command</i>	Specifies where browse commands are entered
<i>ssss</i>	Specifies where the scroll amount is displayed You may change the scroll amount by overtyping it with the new amount.
(scrollable output data area)	Specifies where the body of the output appears

Using Browse Labels

CA-View provides browse labels which can be assigned (or reassigned) to your displayed output. These labels can aid you in trying to find text by keeping points of reference in your output. Labels are moveable tabs that mark specific places in output. Use them to mark points in output that you need to find often and/or quickly.

To go to a browse label, do the following:

- Enter the label as a parameter of the LOCATE command on the command line of your current output display.

Setting and Locating Labels

Before you go to a label, the label must be *set*. The following example sets TAB1 to line #1751 in a compilation listing, and then locates TAB1:

1. To set TAB1.
 - a. Scroll or use the LOCATE or FIND command to position line 1751 as the first line of the display.
 - b. Enter **.TAB1** on the command line, and then press Enter.
2. To locate line 1751:
 - Enter the following on the command line, and then press Enter.
COMMAND ==> LOC .TAB1

Label Rules

The following rules apply to labels:

- Labels must be 1 to 7 characters long and start with a period.
- Labels apply only while you are browsing your currently selected SYSOUT group.
- A single line can have multiple labels.
- The last assignment of a label overrides any previous assignments of a label with the same name.

Browse Commands

The following commands are available in the browse facility in addition to the system-wide CA-View commands:

Command	Description
ANNOTATE	Adds an annotation (comment) to a report line
BOOKMARK	Inserts a bookmark to allow you to easily return to a specific spot
COLUMNS	Displays column numbers
FILTER	Accesses the Filter Definition Selection List
FIND	Finds and displays a character string
GOTO	Displays the Annotation/Bookmark Selection panel
HEX	Displays output in hexadecimal format
JPRT (or J)	Initiates batch printing
LIMIT	Limits the number of records searched by the FIND command
LOCATE	Scrolls directly to a specific record/page
MARK	Marks records/pages for printing
PRT (or P)	Initiates online printing
RESET	Clears column numbers from the display
RFIND	Repeats the previous FIND command
VIEW	Accesses the logical view panel
WHERE	Displays the column and line/record number of the current cursor location and can only be used in native browse

COLUMNS Command

Use the COLUMNS command to display a column line on the first line of the scrollable SYSOUT data area. This command can be abbreviated as COLS or COL.

Examples

The following command turns the columns line display on:

```
COMMAND ===> COLS
```

The following command turns the columns line display off:

```
COMMAND ===> COLS OFF
```

The columns line remains at the top of the data display and is useful in identifying columns to be used with the FIND command.

FIND Command

Use the FIND command to find and display the next occurrence of a character string in the data being browsed.

When you use this command, the cursor is placed at the beginning of the string, and the string is highlighted. Automatic scrolling is performed, if necessary, to bring the string into view.

Example

The following is an example of the find command:

```
COMMAND ===> find xxx
```

This finds the next *xxx* string; the search begins at the current cursor position.

Rules

The following rules apply to the FIND command:

- The last FIND command that is successfully entered is retained from one session to the next for reference by the RFIND command and the single asterisk operand.
- You must specify the string of characters to be located every time you enter the FIND command.
- You can abbreviate FIND as F.

To use the same string that was used in the previous FIND command, enter an asterisk with the FIND command, as in the following example:

```
COMMAND ===> find *
```

FIND and Special Strings

In some cases, you may need to find a string of characters that cannot be entered in the standard format as shown above. For these cases, special strings can be entered. For example, to find the expression `i = 1` which contains blank characters, enclose the string in single quotes as in the following example.

```
COMMAND ===> find 'i = 1'
```

Five types of special strings may be specified with the FIND command:

- Quoted strings
- Hex strings
- Picture strings
- Text strings
- Character strings

These five types of special strings are described in the following sections.

Quoted Strings

Use a quoted string to find a string that includes special characters. A quoted string must begin and end with apostrophes (single quotes) or quotation marks (double quotes). Following are the instances in which you should use a quoted string:

- The string contains blanks, commas, apostrophes or quotation marks
- The string contains a FIND keyword parameter or a column indicator
- The string is a single asterisk

Examples

The following command finds the string *go to* which contains a blank:

```
COMMAND ===> find "go to"
```

The following command finds an asterisk:

```
COMMAND ===> find '*'
```

The following command finds the first occurrence of *all*:

```
COMMAND ===> find 'all' first
```

The following command finds all occurrences of *first*

```
COMMAND ===> find all 'first'
```

Hex Strings

Use a hex string to find a string of hexadecimal digits. A hex string is a quoted string preceded or followed by the letter X. The string can contain only hexadecimal digits (0-9, A-F), and there must be an even number of digits.

Examples

The following command finds hexadecimal 00:

```
COMMAND ==> find x'00'
```

The following command finds hexadecimal ffff:

```
COMMAND ==> f 'ffff'x
```

The following command finds hexadecimal a1a2a3:

```
COMMAND ==> f "a1a2a3"x
```

An error message is displayed whenever an invalid hex string is entered.

The following are **invalid** hex strings:

```
COMMAND ==> find x'000'
```

(odd number of hex digits)

```
COMMAND ==> find x'fm2b'
```

(not all characters are valid hexadecimal digits)

Picture Strings

Use a picture string to describe the type of string to be found instead of specifying the exact characters to be found. A picture string is a quoted string that is preceded or followed by the letter P. It can contain blanks, alphabetic and numeric characters, which represent themselves, or any of the special characters listed below, each of which represents a class of characters.

This Character	Represents
= (equal sign)	Any character
@ (at sign)	Alphabetic characters
# (pound sign)	Numeric characters
\$ (dollar sign)	Special characters
≠ (not sign)	Non-blank characters
. (period)	Invalid display characters
- (minus sign)	Non-numeric characters
< (less than)	Lowercase alphabets
> (greater than)	Uppercase alphabets

Examples

The following command finds invalid characters in columns 73 to 80:

```
COMMAND ==> find p'.' 73 80
```

The following command finds a 3-digit number (for example, 120 but not 85):

```
COMMAND ==> find p'###'
```

The following command finds the label A1, B1, C1, and so on in column 1:

```
COMMAND ==> find '@1'p 1
```

The following command finds the next lowercase alphabetic:

```
COMMAND ==> find p'<'
```

Text Strings

Use a text string to find a character string regardless of whether alphabetic characters are uppercase or lowercase. A text string is a quoted string that is preceded or followed by the letter T. All alphabetic characters within a text string are treated as if they were uppercase, and all alphabetic characters in the data that is being searched are treated as if they were uppercase.

Example

The following command finds the string *this*:

```
COMMAND ==> find t'this'
```

In this example, the word *this* could be entered in either uppercase or lowercase, and the FIND command would locate an uppercase *THIS*, a lowercase *this*, or a mixed case form such as *This*.

Character Strings

Use a character string to find a string exactly as entered. A character string is a quoted string that is preceded or followed by the letter C. All characters within a character string are treated exactly as entered. The output is searched for an exact match.

Example

The following command finds the characters *This*. In this example, the word *This* is found, but *this*, *THIS*, and other variations are not found.

```
COMMAND ==> find c'This'
```

FIND: Default String

The default string for the FIND command is a text string. A string without the *t'xx'* qualifier works exactly the same.

FIND: Column Selection

You can limit the columns that are searched (by the FIND command) by entering a pair of column numbers. These indicate the first and last columns to be searched. The string is found if it is completely contained within the designated columns.

The following table explains column specification:

If	Then
Column numbers are not specified	The entire data record is searched
A single column number is specified	Only that one column is searched for the character string
Two column numbers, separated by a space, are specified	Only those columns specified (including all between) are searched for the character string

Example

The following example finds the string *target-string* within columns 1 and 20:

```
COMMAND ==> find target-string 1 20
```

FIND: Direction Parameters

The FIND command searches for the next occurrence of the specified character string starting at the cursor position, if the cursor is within the scrollable, output data area. If the cursor position is not within scrollable data, the search begins at the top of the data area on the screen. Entering one of the following optional parameters can control the direction and column range of the search:

Parameter	Action
ALL	Finds all occurrences
FIRST	Finds the first occurrence
LAST	Finds the last occurrence
NEXT	Finds the next occurrence
PREV	Finds the previous occurrence
X	Finds the next occurrence (non-target lines are excluded from the display)
XALL	Finds all occurrences (non-target lines are excluded from the display)

These directional parameters are described in detail in the following sections.

NEXT Parameter

The NEXT parameter finds the next occurrence of the entered string. Since NEXT is the default parameter for the FIND command, you do not have to specify it.

When CA-View finds the target string, the cursor is positioned at the first character of the string, and the string is highlighted.

Example

The following command scans for the next occurrence of *target-string* from the cursor position or top of data:

```
COMMAND ==> find target-string next
```

CA-View searches for the next occurrence of the string *target-string*, starting at the beginning of the first line being displayed or at the cursor location.

When the FIND or RFIND command searches only a portion of the data (the search doesn't start at the top of the data) and the target string is not found before the bottom of the data is reached, a BOTTOM OF DATA message is displayed. To continue the search from this point, re-issue the RFIND command to wrap around to the top of the data from the bottom.

FIRST Parameter

The FIND command used with the FIRST parameter searches for the first occurrence of the target string. The search starts at the beginning of the first line of the data and continues until the string is found or until the bottom of the data is reached.

Example

The following command scans for the first occurrence of *target-string* in the output:

```
COMMAND ==> find target-string first
```

Issuing the RFIND command repeats the search for the first occurrence of the target string.

LAST Parameter

The FIND command used with the LAST parameter searches for the last occurrence of the target string in the output that you are browsing. The search starts at the beginning of the last line of the data and continues backward until the string is found or until the top of the data is reached.

Example

The following command scans for the last occurrence of *target-string* in the output:

```
COMMAND ==> find target-string last
```

Issuing the RFINd command repeats the search for the next last occurrence of the target string.

ALL Parameter

The FIND command used with the ALL parameter searches for all occurrences of the target string in the output that you are browsing. The search starts at the beginning of the first line of the data and continues until all occurrences of the string are found, or until the bottom of the data is reached.

If the string is found one or more times, the cursor is placed at the beginning of the first occurrence, and that string is highlighted. A message is displayed indicating the total number of times that the string was found in the output. The entire data set is searched, and any search limit set with the LIMIT command is ignored.

Example

The following command scans for all occurrences of *target-string* and displays the number of occurrences in the small message area:

```
COMMAND ==> find target-string all
```

Issuing the RFINd command repeats the search for the next occurrence of the target string.

X Parameter

Entering X (exclude) as an optional parameter with the FIND command causes it to operate in a similar manner as the NEXT parameter; however, only those lines containing the target string are displayed. Up to a full screen of these lines is displayed.

Example

The following command scans for the next occurrence of *target-string* in the output:

```
COMMAND ==> find target-string x
```

A search for the next occurrence of the string *target-string* is made, starting at the beginning of the first line being displayed or at the cursor location.

The RFIND command continues the search for the string that was targeted when the last FIND command was invoked. Each time you invoke the RFIND command, the search continues for the same string until the bottom of the data is reached.

When the search doesn't start at the top of the data and the target string is not found before the bottom of the data is reached, a BOTTOM OF DATA message is displayed. To continue the search from this point, re-issue the RFIND command to wrap around to the top of the data from the bottom.

XALL Parameter

The FIND command, entered with XALL as an optional parameter, causes it to operate in a similar manner as the X parameter; however, only those lines containing the target string are displayed. A message is displayed indicating the total number of **lines** containing the target string. (This message does **not** reflect the total number of occurrences of the target string.)

To display the next set of lines containing the target string, issue the RFIND command. If you simply scroll down, the next screen of text is displayed – not the target text you specified.

Example

The following string scans for all occurrences of *target-string*, displaying only those lines that contain the target string:

```
COMMAND ==> find target-string all
```

To display the next set of lines containing the target string, issue the RFIND command. If you simply scroll down, the next screen of text is displayed – not the target text you specified.

FIND: Limiting the Strings

The FIND command finds all occurrences of the entire character string entered with the command, regardless of the kind of characters in the string. You can control the kind of string to be matched by entering one of the following optional parameters:

Parameter	Action
CHARS	Finds any occurrence
PREFIX	Finds only the prefix to a word
SUFFIX	Finds only the suffix to a word
WORD	Finds only a complete word

With one of these limiting parameters entered, the strings that CA-View finds are limited to that type. See the following sections for descriptions of these limiting types.

CHARS Parameter

Entering the CHARS parameter, a default parameter, finds any occurrence of the target character string entirely contained within the specified (or default) columns.

Example

The following example scans for all occurrences of the characters DO:

```
COMMAND ==> find do chars
```

The following strings are found:

```
DO
DONT
ADO
ADOPT
'DO'
(DONT)
ADO-
```

PREFIX Parameter

Entering the optional PREFIX parameter finds all occurrences of the target character string, where that string is a prefix and is entirely contained within the specified (or default) columns.

Example

The following example scans for the prefix DO:

```
COMMAND ==> find do prefix
```

SUFFIX Parameter

Entering the optional SUFFIX parameter finds all occurrences of the target character string, where that string is a suffix and is contained within the specified (or default) columns.

Example

The following example scans for the suffix DO:

```
COMMAND ==> find do suffix
```

A search of	Finds the following
DO	DO DONT
ADO	ADO ADOPT
'DO'	'DO' (DONT)
ADO-	ADO-

WORD Parameter

Entering the optional WORD parameter finds all occurrences of the target character string within the specified (or default) columns, where that string is a complete word. A *word* is a string that is preceded and followed by a non-alphanumeric character.

Example

The following example scans for the word DO:

```
COMMAND ==> find do word
```

A search of	Finds the following
DO	DO DONT ADO ADOPT
'DO'	'DO' (DONT) ADO-

FIND: Messages

Whenever you enter a FIND or RFIND command, one of the following messages is displayed to indicate one of five possible results:

Message	Description
PUT STRING IN QUOTES or ENTER CHARACTER STRING	The command is invalid, incomplete, or ambiguous
CHARS XXX FOUND or 8-CHARS XXX	The requested character string was found
NO CHARS XXX FOUND or NO SUFFIX XXX FOUND	All data was scanned without the character string being found
BOTTOM OF DATA REACHED or * TOP OF DATA REACHED *	Part of the data was scanned without finding the character string
nnn LINES SEARCHED	The record limit was reached without finding the character string

FIND: Syntax Rules

Following are the syntax rules for using the FIND command to search for character strings:

- When you enter optional keyword parameters or search boundaries as part of the FIND command, you can specify them in any order and can separate them by either blanks or commas.
- Although CA-View does not normally require them, you can always use quotation marks or apostrophes to enclose the character string that you want to find, thereby avoiding any confusion with keywords or boundaries.

Examples

The following examples show various ways you can enter the command that searches for the previous occurrence of the suffix `tion`, within columns 20 to 40.

```
COMMAND ==> f tion prev suffix 20 40
COMMAND ==> find prev suffix "tion" 20 40
COMMAND ==> f 'tion' 20,40 suffix prev
COMMAND ==> find 20,40,prev,suffix,tion
COMMAND ==> f prev 20 40 'tion' suffix
```

ANNOTATE

The ANNOTATION command adds an annotation (comment) to a report line.

BOOKMARK

The BOOKMARK command inserts a bookmark to allow you to easily return to a specific spot.

FILTER

The FILTER command accesses the Filter Definition Selection List. For more information about the FILTER command, see the section Filter Commands later in this chapter.

GOTO Command

The GOTO command displays the Annotation/Bookmark Selection list.

HEX Command

The HEX command turns HEX mode on or off.

If	Then
HEX mode is on	Data is displayed in hexadecimal format The two lines of hexadecimal data are in vertical format. Also, a separator line is displayed between the lines to make the screen easier to read.
HEX mode is off	Text appears normally Data is not displayed in hexadecimal format underneath the standard EBCDIC format.

When HEX mode is on, the cursor is positioned to the hexadecimal representation of the data after a successful FIND command and columns are formatted to make it easier to find the hexadecimal representation of a specific column.

Examples

The following example turns on HEX mode:

```
COMMAND ==> hex
```

The following example turns off HEX mode:

```
COMMAND ==> hex off
```

The following is sample hexadecimal data:

```
-----
ABCDEF - 0123456EBCDIC
CCCCC464FFFFFFFFCCCCC
1234560000123456523493
-----
```

The hexadecimal digits are displayed vertically. The first hexadecimal line contains the left digits of the 2-digit hexadecimal representation of the EBCDIC characters above, and the second hexadecimal line contains the right digits of the 2-digit hexadecimal representation of the EBCDIC characters above.

JPRT (or J)

The JPRT command initiates batch printing. It can be abbreviated as J. For more information about the JPRT command, see the chapter “Printing Output.”

LIMIT Command

The LIMIT command limits the number of records searched by the FIND command. Since its numerical parameter specifies the maximum number of records that subsequent FIND commands search, this value cannot exceed the installation MAXIMUM value. Omit the parameter to reset the search limitation to the installation MINIMUM value. You can abbreviate the LIMIT command as LIM.

Examples

The following command limits FIND to the next 5000 records beginning with the record at the top of the screen:

```
COMMAND ===> limit 5000
```

The following command resets the search limitation to the installation MINIMUM value for FIND:

```
COMMAND ===> lim...
```

LOCATE Command

The LOCATE command finds and displays a specific record or page in the data being browsed. You can abbreviate the Locate command as LOC or L.

The following table shows you how to use parameters with Locate:

Parameter	Result	Example
An absolute number	Displays a record	COMMAND ===> L 450 Scrolls record 450 to the top of the screen
A relative (signed) number	Displays a record relative to current cursor position	COMMAND ===> L +20 Displays the current record + 20
A previously assigned label	Displays a label	COMMAND ===> L .err Displays the line labeled .ERR

- The optional PAGE parameter specifies that the absolute or relative number relates to a page rather than a specific record as in the following example:

```
COMMAND ===> L 8 page
```

This command scrolls the first record of page 8 to the top of the screen.

If a record or page number is entered which is greater than the total number of records or pages, the last record of data is displayed.

- Enter LOC 0 to scroll to the top of the data.
- Enter LOC 999999 to scroll to the bottom of the data.

MARK Command

The MARK command marks the beginning and the end of a segment (that is, pages or records) for subsequent printing.

The following table explains the parameters for the MARK command:

Parameter	Result	Example
PAGE	Marks the current page	COMMAND ==> mark page
LINE	Marks the current line	COMMAND ==> mark line
none	Defaults to the previous mark command	COMMAND ==> mark
CANCEL	Cancels the previously-marked segments	COMMAND ==> mark cancel

PRT (or P)

The PRT command initiates on-line printing. It can be abbreviated as P. For more information about the PRT command, see the chapter “Printing Output.”

RESET Command

The RESET command removes the column line that was displayed by the COLUMNS command. It can be abbreviated as RES.

Example

This command removes the column line from the display:

```
COMMAND ==>> res
```

RFind Command

The RFind command (REPEAT FIND) continues the search for the string that was targeted when the last FIND command was invoked. Each time you invoke the RFind command, the search continues for the same string until the bottom of the data is reached.

VIEW Command

The VIEW command defines, modifies, and/or saves the logical view that is being used to display the SYSOUT group for browse. The VIEW command has no abbreviation.

Example **COMMAND ===> VIEW**

WHERE

The command displays the column and line/record number of the current cursor location and can only be used in native browse mode. For more detailed information about the WHERE command, see the section Determining Cursor Location—The WHERE Command in the chapter “Creating Logical Views.”

Browsing AFP Reports on 3270 Non-Graphics Terminals

CA-View has a special browser for viewing AFP reports on 3270 non-graphics terminals.

If you archive AFP reports through a SARFSS functional subsystem task, you have the following viewing options:

- View the report WYSIWYG on CA-DocView (formerly CA-View Workstation)
- View a GDQF-composed version of the report on 3270 graphics terminals
- View the text strings in the report on a non-graphics 3270 terminal, or a 3270 emulation session on a PC (this is the 3270/AFP browser)

The 3270/AFP browser operates like the regular 3270 CA-View browser, with the following additions:

- It first retrieves the selected overlays.
- It formats the PTX structure fields from the overlays and the report.
- It merges the overlays and the report page.
- It presents the text strings at the proper location of a logical page.

The browser treats the 160-column by 99-line screen space as a physical page. As with the regular 3270 browser, different terminal models display different numbers of lines per screen; therefore, a terminal screen may not show an entire logical page, and you will have to scroll down to view it.

Invoking the 3270/AFP Browser

The 3270/AFP browser is automatically invoked when you do the following:

- Use the S code in a CA-View selection list to select an AFP report that was archived by a SARFSS functional subsystem task.

Finding Pages and Text

Because there is no visual break between physical pages (screen displays are continuous), the best way to see a particular logical page is by using the following command:

```
LOC PAGE n
```

You can also locate text strings with the FIND command and define heading, column, and color specifications with logical views. Page indexes of AFP reports are ACIF indexes, **not** CA-View page indexes, and are defined with the ACIF parameter files.

Limitations of 3270 AFP Browsing

All characters are presented online in the 3270 non-graphics terminal font. The following are some of the limitations of using 3270 non-graphics terminals:

- Graphics, images, and logos cannot be displayed.
- All text strings and logical pages are presented in the same orientation.
- Only one logical page is presented at one time.
If several pages are to be printed on one physical page, only one logical page can be presented on a screen of the 3270/AFP viewer at one time.
- Characters are presented by the symbols to which the terminal device controller is set.
- When more than one character string is located at the same position, only the last one can be displayed.

A 3270 terminal cannot simultaneously display two characters in the same column.

- The position of the text characters is approximate when compared with the printed output, because the terminal font size may differ from printer font sizes.
- When text strings use different font sizes and relative positioning (RMI), the text strings may not be properly aligned, because 3270 non-graphics terminals can only display one font size.

- The 3270/AFP viewer is designed to resolve character spacing at intervals of 20 pels (12 characters per inch) and line spacing at intervals of 30 pels (8 lines per inch).

On this basis, the logical page size is 3200 pels (13 1/3 inches) wide and 2970 pels (12 3/8 inches) deep. For documents composed of fixed-pitch fonts of 12 CPI or less, and line spacing of 8 LPI or less, the 3270/AFP viewer should resolve the text to the terminal without loss of informational content. Using font sizes of more than 12 CPI (for example, GT15, many proportional fonts, and so on) and/or line spacing of more than 8 LPI is likely to result in the loss of textual information.

- When small printer fonts are used, text string overlapping may occur.

For example, if field 1 is one inch wide, many small-font characters can fit into it, but the larger 3270 terminal characters will run over into the next field. If the text string of the next field (field 2) uses absolute coordinate positioning, then this text string will override whatever was previously in field 2.

- The maximum number of pages that can be selected with an index entry is 4095. If the reference points to more than that number of pages, the viewer will display “End of Data” when it reaches page 4096. To access all of your data, use multiple index entries.

Assigning Color to Reports and Online Panels

With the logical viewing facility, you can do the following:

- Define colors to logical view columns and headings
- Define colors or highlight attributes to alternating lines of a report

See the chapter “Creating Logical Views” for more information.

You can also modify the color and highlight attributes of the CA-View online panels when those panels are installed. Your system administrator should refer to the *Installation Guide* for information about loading the online members to the database.

Creating and Using Filters

Filters allow you to use Boolean logic (AND, OR, NOT) to search for text, and then:

- Assign attributes to the matched line, including color, highlight, and whether to display the line
- Perform multiple comparisons
- Print the FILTER results

Types of Filters

There are two types of filters: *permanent* and *temporary*, as follows.

- Permanent filters are saved in the database by name. A permanent filter can be selected during browse and can be associated with a logical view so that whenever the view is specified, the filter is automatically applied.
- Temporary filters that are not saved in the database can be created “on the fly” while browsing.

Defining a Filter

To define a permanent filter, do one of the following:

- Enter the **DEFINE FILTER** command from the primary menu.
- Enter the **FILTER SELECT** command while browsing a report.

The Filter Definition Selection List is displayed:

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- FILTER DEFINITION SELECTION LIST -----
COMMAND ==>
SEL ID          ----- LAST MODIFIED ----- DESCRIPTION      SCROLL ==> PAGE
    FILT1        06/20/94 02:27:50 EGLASSM    10/94 PAYROLL FILTER
    FILT2        08/12/94 12:39:30 EGLASSM    10/94 PRACTICE FILTER
    MYFILT       08/13/94 07:24:58 EGLASSM    10/94 ERIC O S FILTER
    JOEFILT      10/16/94 08:24:34 EGLASSM    10/94 JOE O S FILTER
*****
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

Filter Definition Selection List

The following table describes the fields found on the Filter Definition Selection List panel:

Field	Description
SEL	Specify D (delete), S (select), or X (cross-reference) to see all views currently invoking this filter
ID	Filter identifier
LAST MODIFIED	The date, time, and user/job that last modified the filter
DESCRIPTION	A user-defined 1- to 24-character description of the filter

Filter Definition Specifications

When you select a filter from the filter selection list, or create a new filter, the Filter Definition Specifications panel is displayed. You define the filter on this panel. You can specify three basic components of a filter:

- The area of the report page and line to be searched
- A rule containing the text strings to be found
- The action to take when the rule is true (color, underscore, do not display, and so on)

The Filter Definition Specifications panel is shown below. The fields on this panel are defined in the table that follows.

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- FILTER DEFINITION SPECIFICATIONS ---- ROW 00001 OF 00001
COMMAND ==>                                         SCROLL ==> PAGE

  FILTER ID   ---> NFILT
  DESCRIPTION ==> THIS IS A NEW FILTER

FILTER SPECIFICATIONS:
  LINES  COLUMNS
SEL BEG END BEG END OP TEXT                                -EMPHASIS--
1   999 1   80  EQ 'SARP'                                TYPE SHOW CLR HLT LOC
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the Filter Definition Specifications panel:

Field	Description
LINES: BEG and END	Specifies the lines on the unfiltered report that should be searched for the data specified in the TEXT column If neither BEG nor END are specified, the entire page is searched. If only BEG is specified, only that one line is searched. If both BEG and END are specified, only those lines specified (including all between) are searched.
COLUMNS: BEG and END	Specifies the columns on the unfiltered report that should be searched for the data specified in the TEXT column If neither BEG nor END are specified, the entire line is searched. If only BEG is specified, only that one column is searched. If both BEG and END are specified, only those columns specified (including all between) are searched.
OP	Specifies the comparison operators: EQ (equal), NE (not equal), LT (less than), GT (greater than), LE (less than or equal), GE (greater than or equal), or left or right parentheses See the note at the end of the Filter Examples section (later in this chapter) for guidelines on using all operators other than EQ (equal).
TEXT	Specifies the data that is being searched for on the unfiltered report page CA-View encloses the text in single quotes if you do not supply them. The text searching is case sensitive . If you wish to include blank spaces preceding or following the text, you must explicitly specify the quotes around that text.
TYPE	Specifies the Boolean connectors: AND, OR, NOT The NOT connector must appear on its own line, and it refers to the line that follows it. When using AND, all comparisons must have the same line numbers.
SHOW	Specifies whether lines that match the specified criteria should be displayed (Y or N)
CLR	Specifies the color to be used to display the line Options are white, red, blue, green, pink, yellow, or turquoise. You only need to specify the first letter of the color.

Field	Description
HLT	Specifies the highlight attribute to be used for the displayed line Options are underscore, blink, or reverse video. You only need to specify the first letter of the highlight attribute.
LOC	Specifies the following: A If you want the coloring and/or highlighting to be applied to ALL occurrences of the specified TEXT string on the report line F If you want the coloring and/or highlighting to be applied to the first occurrence of the specified TEXT string on the report line L If you want the coloring and/or highlighting to be applied to the entire report line

Filter Commands

After you select a filter, you can activate or deactivate it for your browse session. If you specify a filter name on the logical view definition panel, that filter is automatically selected and activated when you browse.

You can perform the following functions by issuing the appropriate commands from the command line while browsing.

Creating a Temporary Filter

1. Specify the following on the command line of the browse panel:
`FILTER CREATE` **or**
`FIL C`
The filter definition panel is displayed.
2. Create a filter specification, and then press PF3/END to return to browse and view with the filter.
This filter cannot be saved to the database.

Creating/Selecting a Permanent Filter

1. Specify the following on the command line of the browse panel:
`FILTER SELECT` **or**
`FIL S`
The filter selection list panel is displayed.
2. Select an existing filter or create a new filter.

Activating a Selected Filter

- Specify the following on the command line of the browse panel:

```
FILTER ON or  
FIL N
```

The report is displayed with the filter applied.

Deactivating a Selected Filter

- Specify one of the following on the command line of the browse panel:

```
FILTER OFF or  
FIL F
```

The filter remains selected and can be edited, but the report is displayed without the filter being applied.

Selecting and Editing a Filter

- Specify the following on the command line of the browse panel:

```
FILTER filter-name EDIT or  
FIL filter-name E
```

This command allows you to bypass the filter selection list panel. Use this command as a shortcut to select a filter with the FILTER SELECT command, and then edit it with the FILTER command.

Selecting and Activating a Filter

- Specify the following on the command line of the browse panel:

```
FILTER filter-name or  
FIL filter-name
```

This command allows you to bypass the filter selection list panel. Use this command as a shortcut to select a filter with the FILTER SELECT command, and then edit it with the FILTER ON command.

Modifying a Filter

- Specify the following on the command line of the browse panel:

```
FILTER or  
FIL
```

After selecting a filter, you can edit it. If this is a permanent filter, you can enter the SAVE command to write the filter to the database.

Security Considerations

Before you modify a filter definition, we recommend that you select it with an X in the filter selection list to see which logical views use that filter. All views that use the filter will be affected by any modifications you make. If you are not allowed to access a logical view that uses a particular filter, you are also not allowed to modify that filter.

Filter Examples

This section presents four examples using filters.

Example 1

The following report lists all accounts, including phone numbers and cost centers:

```
VIEW 2.0 BROWSE ---- PROV RPT ---- REC 0000000 PG 0000000.000 LOCK 00 COL 001 080
COMMAND ==>                                SCROLL ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
.SARPAGE 1
.
.      TBEXPFCN                                TELECOMMUNICATIONS BILLIN
.                                           FREQUENTLY CALLED NUMBERS
.                                           FOR PERIOD 05/25/97 THRU 06/01/97
.                                           -----NAME-----
..DIALED NUMBER.....COSTCENTER ..STAT/AUTH CD.....LAST.....FIRS
.
. 216 222 3333 ACCOUNTING SERVICES      15 2230 ACCOUNTING SERVICES
. 216 222 3344 PRINT                    15 2635 PRINT
. 216 222 3355 SPECIALTY AUTO APM       15 2657 COLLIN DARRY
. 216 222 3366 OUTSIDE PROD MGR         15 2411 LAMBERS DAVID
. 216 222 3534 HUMAN RESOURCES           15 2463 HUMAN RESOURCES
. 216 222 3360 HUMAN RESOURCES           15 2465 RUSSEL RACHA
. 216 222 3560 HUMAN RESOURCES           15 2647 HENRY WILLI
. 216 222 3360 HUMAN RESOURCES           15 2465 RUSSEL RACHA
. 216 222 3530 TRAINING                  15 2647 HENRY SHARI
. 216 222 4233 TRAINING                  15 2646 SOFTWARE TRAINING
. 216 222 4234 TRAINING                  15 2647 QUAN SUSIE
```

In this example, you will create a filter to display only those lines that contain the cost center HUMAN RESOURCES.

Using the WHERE command (see the chapter “Creating Logical Views”), you verify online that the cost centers begin in column 19. You then define the filter specification:

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- FILTER DEFINITION SPECIFICATIONS ---- ROW 00001 OF 00001
COMMAND ==>                                SCROLL ==> PAGE

FILTER ID   ---> ZERICG
DESCRIPTION ==> THIS IS ERIC'S FILTER

FILTER SPECIFICATIONS:
  LINES COLUMNS
SEL BEG END BEG END OP TEXT                                TYPE SHOW CLR HLT LOC
      19      EQ 'HUMAN RESOURCES'                          Y
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

Note: You must use the SAVE command to save the definition—pressing PF3/END will **not** save the definition.

The filter in the previous example specifies that CA-View should display each line containing the text HUMAN RESOURCES starting in column 19. (By leaving the COL END field, blank, you specify that CA-View is to start in column 19 and check for the length of the specified text string.)

The following is the report browsed with the filter selected and activated:

```
VIEW 2.0 BROWSE ---- PROVRPT ---- REC 0000000 PG 0000001.013 LOCK 00 COL 001 080
COMMAND ==> SCROLL ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
. 216 222 3534 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2463 HUMAN RESOURCES
. 216 222 3360 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2465 RUSSEL RACHA
. 216 222 3560 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2647 HENRY WILLI
. 216 222 3360 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2465 RUSSEL RACHA
. 216 222 2011 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2462 WORTH KENNE
. 312 555 2012 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2462 WORTH KENNE
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

Example 2

The following report lists all accounts, including phone numbers and cost centers:

```
VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - PROVRPT ----- REC 0000000 PG 0000000.000 LOCK 00 COL 001 080
COMMAND ==> SCROLL ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
.SARPAGE 1
.
. TBEXPCFN TELECOMMUNICATIONS
BILLING
. FREQUENTLY CALLED NUMBERS
. FOR PERIOD 05/25/97 THRU 06/01/97
.-----NAME-----
..DIALED NUMBER.....COSTCENTER ....STAT/AUTH CD.....LAST.....FIRS
.
. 216 222 3333 ACCOUNTING SERVICES 15 2230 ACCOUNTING SERVICES
. 216 222 3344 PRINT 15 2635 PRINT
. 216 222 3355 SPECIALTY AUTO APM 15 2657 COLLIN DARRY
. 216 222 3366 OUTSIDE PROD MGR 15 2411 LAMBERS DAVID
. 216 222 3534 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2463 HUMAN RESOURCES
. 216 222 3360 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2465 RUSSEL RACHA
. 216 222 3560 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2647 HENRY WILLI
. 216 222 3360 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2465 RUSSEL RACHA
. 216 222 3530 TRAINING 15 2647 HENRY SHARI
. 216 222 4233 TRAINING 15 2646 SOFTWARE TRAINING
. 216 222 4234 TRAINING 15 2647 QUAN SUSIE
```

In this example, you will create a filter that does **not** display lines that have their cost center as HUMAN RESOURCES. To do this, use the following filter specification:

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- FILTER DEFINITION SPECIFICATIONS -- ROW 00001 OF 00001
COMMAND ==>                                         SCROLL ==> PAGE

      FILTER ID   --> ZERICG2
      DESCRIPTION ==> EXAMPLE 2

FILTER SPECIFICATIONS:
  LINES  COLUMNS
SEL BEG END BEG END OP TEXT                                TYPE SHOW CLR HLT LOC
      19      EQ 'HUMAN RESOURCES'                          N
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

The following shows the report browsed with the filter selected and activated:

```
VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - PROVRPT ----- REC 0000001 PG 0000001.001 LOCK 00 COL 001
080
COMMAND ==>                                         SCROLL ==>
PAGE
.SARPAGE 1
.
.   TBEXPCFN                                           TELECOMMUNICATIONS
BILLING
.   FREQUENTLY CALLED NUMBERS
.   FOR PERIOD 05/25/97 THRU 06/01/97
.   -----NAME-----
..DIALED NUMBER.....COSTCENTER  ....STAT/AUTH CD.....LAST.....FIRS

. 216 222 3333  ACCOUNTING SERVICES  15 2230  ACCOUNTING SERVICES
. 216 222 3344  PRINT  15 2635  PRINT
. 216 222 3355  SPECIALTY AUTO APM  15 2657  COLLIN  DARRY
. 216 222 3366  OUTSIDE PROD MGR  15 2411  LAMBERS  DAVID
. 216 222 3530  TRAINING  15 2647  HENRY  SHARI
. 216 222 4233  TRAINING  15 2646  SOFTWARE TRAINING
. 216 222 4234  TRAINING  15 2647  QUAN  SUSIE
. 216 222 6111  SPECIAL EVENTS  07 3879  SPECIAL EVENTS
. 216 222 4405  SPECIAL EVENTS  07 3889  SPECIAL EVENTS  AB
. 216 222 5132  FINNANCE AND ACCT  04 7245  SMITH  JOHN
. 216 222 3530  BANK OF AMERICA OPER  16 2005  WEBER  PETER
. 216 222 423  NC CAS CUST SER  12 2005  ENTRAL  JILL
```


Example 3

The following report lists all accounts, including phone numbers and cost centers:

```
VIEW 2.0 BROWSE ---- PROVRPT ---- REC 0000000 PG 0000000.000 LOCK 00 COL 001 080
COMMAND ==> SCROLL ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
.SARPAGE 1
.
.   TBEXPFCN                                TELECOMMUNICATIONS BILLIN
.                                           FREQUENTLY CALLED NUMBERS
.                                           FOR PERIOD 05/25/97 THRU 06/01/97
.-----NAME-----
..DIALED NUMBER.....COSTCENTER   ....STAT/AUTH CD.....LAST.....FIRS
.
. 216 222 3333   ACCOUNTING SERVICES      15 2230   ACCOUNTING SERVICES
. 216 222 3344   PRINT                     15 2635   PRINT
. 216 222 3355   SPECIALTY AUTO APM        15 2657   COLLIN                DARRY
. 216 222 3366   OUTSIDE PROD MGR         15 2411   LAMBERS                DAVID
. 216 222 3534   HUMAN RESOURCES           15 2463   HUMAN RESOURCES
. 216 222 3360   HUMAN RESOURCES           15 2465   RUSSEL                RACHA
. 216 222 3560   HUMAN RESOURCES           15 2647   HENRY                 WILLI
. 216 222 3360   HUMAN RESOURCES           15 2465   RUSSEL                RACHA
. 216 222 3530   TRAINING                   15 2647   HENRY                 SHARI
. 216 222 4233   TRAINING                   15 2646   SOFTWARE TRAINING
. 216 222 4234   TRAINING                   15 2647   QUAN                 SUSIE
```

In this example, you will create a filter that displays only those lines that contain the cost center HUMAN RESOURCES and does **not** display the lines with the 216 area code. To do this, use the following filter specification:

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- FILTER DEFINITION SPECIFICATIONS ----- ROW 00001 OF 00002
COMMAND ==> SCROLL ==> PAGE

  FILTER ID   ---> ZERICG3
  DESCRIPTION ==> EXAMPLE 3

FILTER SPECIFICATIONS:
  LINES COLUMNS
SEL BEG END BEG END OP TEXT                                TYPE SHOW CLR HLT LOC
      19      EQ 'HUMAN RESOURCES'                          Y
      3       EQ '216'                                       N
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

The following shows the report browsed with the filter selected and activated:

```
VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - PROVRPT ----- REC 0000000 PG 0000001.067 LOCK 00 COL 001 080
COMMAND ==> SCROLL ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
. 312 555 201   HUMAN RESOURCES      15 2465   WORTH                KENNE
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

Example 4

This example modifies the data in Example 3 to display each line that contains HUMAN RESOURCES in line 19 and does **not** contain area code 216 in column 3.

For each line, if column 19 has the text HUMAN RESOURCES, and if column 3 is **not equal** to 216, the line is displayed.

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- FILTER DEFINITION SPECIFICATIONS ----- ROW 00001 OF 00002
COMMAND ===>                                     SCROLL ===> PAGE

      FILTER ID   ---> ZERICG4
      DESCRIPTION ===> EXAMPLE 4

FILTER SPECIFICATIONS:
  LINES  COLUMNS
SEL BEG END BEG END OP TEXT                                TYPE SHOW CLR HLT LOC
      19      EQ 'HUMAN RESOURCES'                          AND Y
      3       NE '216'
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

The following is the report browsed with the filter selected and activated:

```
VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - PROVRPT ----- REC 0000000 PG 0000001.067 LOCK 00 COL 001
080
COMMAND ===>                                     SCROLL ===>
PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
. 312 555 201      HUMAN RESOURCES          15 2465      WORTH
KENNE
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

Important! Always specify the column to be searched when using the inequality operators – NE (not equal), LT (less than), GT (greater than), LE (less than or equal), and GE (greater than or equal). When a comparison operator other than EQ is used, it is important to specify column numbers. If no column numbers were specified in this example, the condition would have been “find any string on the line that is not equal to 216.” Since every line of the report has a text string that is not equal to 216, you would not get the desired results.

Annotations and Bookmarks

The *annotation* feature lets you attach new information (an annotation) to any line on any page of a report. You can use this feature to:

- Make a comment about a segment of report information; this allows you to return to that specific item at any time
- Add annotation comments to an existing annotation
- Draw the attention of another viewer to specific information in the report

Each line of the report can have multiple annotations attached to it. Line locations are referenced by a page number and a line number. (A line is a row of characters or blanks on a page of a report.)

You can create personal annotations by using the private mode or annotations available to all viewers by using the public mode.

Bookmarks are annotations that contain no text and are used to allow users to mark report sections for easy access. Bookmarks are created in private mode only; other viewers cannot see bookmarks.

Browsing a Report Using Annotations and Bookmarks

When browsing a report, the location of each line on the screen that has an annotation or bookmark is identified by name in an index; the name of the annotation must be unique. This allows you to:

- Display the annotation
- Reposition the browse to the report portion to which the annotation or bookmark belongs
- Delete the annotation or bookmark

Users can indicate viewing preferences as follows:

- Always indicate annotations and bookmarks for a report being browsed.
- Use the ANNOTATE command to display annotations and bookmarks as needed.

Note: If annotations are set to OFF when browsing a report, the locations of the annotations are not displayed.

Annotation Sections

Each annotation can contain multiple sections. An annotation section is created every time you append information to the annotation; this is similar to the way messages are appended in email systems.

You can only append to the bottom of the annotation text; you cannot modify previously-created comments. Because you can type over the entire annotation text area, it appears that the existing text is being erased, but it is **not**; rather, a message informs you that the additions have been accepted and that changes to pre-existing text are ignored.

Any information added in this way is stored in a new section that appears at the end of the note. Once a section has been saved, its contents cannot be changed.

Public and Private Annotations

Each section of an annotation can be secured as private (for only the creator to view) or can be marked as public which makes it accessible to all users.

- Private mode

The annotation is for the private use of the creator. The annotation remains in the report for private future reference and no other report viewer can see the comments. Private mode is the default.

- Public mode

The annotation is viewable by all users.

Users can publish any of their private notes (and make them available to all users) by converting them from private to public mode.

Annotations for Views

When an annotation is created for a view, it is located by the line number of the base report instance; therefore, it is identical to an annotation that is created for the native (browse) view of the report.

When the view is displayed, any annotations that have been created for that report will be indicated if the line where the annotation is located is selected for the display.

Archiving Annotations

Since annotations are added for a report after the report has already been written to tape, it is not possible to include annotations with the archived version of the report on the same tape volume.

Normal backup cycle processing will back up annotations and bookmarks.

Deleting and Restoring Reports

When a report is deleted, its annotations are also deleted. Annotations and bookmarks cannot be restored if a report has been deleted from CA-View and then TADDED back in at a later time. See the *System Reference Guide* for information about TADD control statements.

Using Bookmarks and Annotations

Report browse panel SARP7 either displays or hides bookmarks and annotations, depending on whether the annotation feature is set to ON or OFF. Following are examples of each type of display:

VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - report-id ----- REC nnnnnnn PG 0000001.001 LOCK nn COL nnn nnn COMMAND ===>SCROLL ===>
This is where the normal report data would appear.
Here is another line of report data.
And yet a third line of report data.
And yes, in this example there are blank lines between each line which contains data.

Panel SARP7 - Report Browse when annotation is OFF

VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - report-id ----- REC nnnnnnn PG 0000001.001 LOCK nn COL nnn nnn COMMAND ===>SCROLL ===>
̄ This is where the normal report data would appear.
̄ Here is another line of report data.
̄ And yet a third line of report data.
And yes, in this example there are blank lines between each line which contains data.

Modified Panel SARP7 - Report Browse when annotation is ON

In the second illustration, the report data has been shifted two positions to the right to leave room for the annotation indicators. The first line with text has an annotation (A). The second line with text has both an annotation and a bookmark; this is a combination (C). The third line with text has a bookmark (B).

Annotation and Bookmark Commands

The following table describes the primary commands related to annotations and bookmarks that you can use while browsing a report:

Command	Abbreviation	Description						
ANNOTATE	A	<p>Used while browsing a report</p> <p>If the cursor is not on a report line, an error message is displayed.</p> <p>If the cursor is on a report line that does not contain an annotation, an error message is displayed.</p> <p>If the cursor is on a report line that contains an annotation, the annotation is selected for processing. When exiting the annotation, the report will not be positioned at the line containing the annotation unless you exit the Annotation Definition panel using the LOCATE command.</p>						
ANNOTATE ON	A N	<p>Turns annotation on, so that the annotated report display is visible</p> <p>The second illustration in the preceding section shows the report shifted two columns to the right leaving the first two columns for an annotation indicator. Therefore, on an 80 column terminal, only 78 report characters per line are displayed indicating one of the following:</p> <table><tr><td>A (Annotation)</td><td>This line contains an annotation.</td></tr><tr><td>B (Bookmark)</td><td>This line contains a bookmark.</td></tr><tr><td>C (Combined)</td><td>There is an annotation and a bookmark on this line.</td></tr></table>	A (Annotation)	This line contains an annotation.	B (Bookmark)	This line contains a bookmark.	C (Combined)	There is an annotation and a bookmark on this line.
A (Annotation)	This line contains an annotation.							
B (Bookmark)	This line contains a bookmark.							
C (Combined)	There is an annotation and a bookmark on this line.							
ANNOTATE OFF	A F	<p>Turns annotation off, so that the full report display is visible</p> <p>The first illustration in the preceding section shows all report characters per line, leaving no room for the annotation indicator.</p>						

Command	Abbreviation	Description
ANNOTATE <i>name</i>	A <i>name</i>	<p>Used while browsing a report</p> <p>If there is no existing annotation by this name, a new one will be created and attached to the line at the top of the screen. If there is an existing annotation with the specified name, this command selects the named annotation for processing and repositions the report so that the line to which the annotation is attached is at the top of the screen.</p> <p>This is a short cut. If you use this method, you do not have to first specify the GOTO primary command and then select or create the desired annotation from the Annotation/Bookmark Selection List. If you are selecting an existing annotation, the report is positioned at the line containing the annotation.</p>
BOOKMARK <i>name</i>	B <i>name</i>	<p>Used while browsing a report</p> <p>If there is no existing bookmark by this name, a new one will be created and attached to the line at the top of the screen. If there is an existing bookmark by this name, this command repositions the report so that the line to which the named bookmark is attached is at the top of the screen.</p> <p>This is a shortcut. If you use this method, you do not have to specify the GOTO command then locate or create the desired bookmark from the Annotation/Bookmark Selection List.</p>
GOTO	G	<p>Used to display the Annotation/Bookmark Selection List</p> <p>You can select or delete an existing annotation or bookmark, or create a new one. You can also position the report so that the line to which the annotation/bookmark is attached is at the top of the screen.</p>

Annotation/Bookmark Selection List

Entering the GOTO primary command while browsing a report displays the Annotation/Bookmark Selection List. The following panel displays annotation and bookmarks in alphabetic order:

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL  ----- ANNOTATION/BOOKMARK SELECTION LIST          -ROW nnnnn OF nnnnn
COMMAND ==>                                     SCROLL ==>
REPORT ==> REPORT1      OF 06/07/96 AT 17:11:35
SEL ID   TYPE  ---- LAST MODIFIED ----- DESCRIPTION
NOTE1    A    06/07/96 18:57:27 DMOORE  NOTES FOR REPORT1
NOTE2    A    06/07/96 18:59:37 CCOOK   MORE NOTES FOR REPORT1
NOTE3    A    06/07/96 19:03:03 CCOOK   NOTES RE: DIVISION 3
BKMK1    B    06/07/96 21:03:06 CCOOK   BOOKMARK1
BKMK2    B    06/07/96 21:13:28 CCOOK   BOOKMARK2
```

Use the commands described in the following table to create and manage annotations and bookmarks from the Annotation/Bookmark Selection List:

Primary Command	Description
A	Positions the display to the first annotation
A <i>name</i>	Creates a new annotation (if the <i>name</i> annotation does not exist) and attaches it to the line at the top of the report screen If the <i>name</i> annotation exists, this command displays the annotation.
B	Positions the display to the first bookmark
B <i>name</i>	Creates a new bookmark (if the <i>name</i> bookmark does not exist) and attaches it to the line at the top of the report screen If the <i>name</i> bookmark exists, an error message is displayed.
L <i>name</i>	Locates the first occurrence of an item starting with the specified string (that is, generic positioning), regardless of whether it is an annotation or a bookmark

Primary Command	Description
L <i>name</i> ANNOTATE or L <i>name</i> A	Locates the first occurrence of an annotation starting with the specified string (that is, generic positioning)
L <i>name</i> BOOKMARK or L <i>name</i> B	Locates the first occurrence of a bookmark starting with the specified string (that is, generic positioning)
S <i>name</i> ANNOTATE or S <i>name</i> A	Creates a new annotation (if the <i>name</i> annotation does not exist) and attaches it to the line at the top of the report screen If the <i>name</i> annotation exists, this command displays the annotation.
S <i>name</i> BOOKMARK or S <i>name</i> B	Creates a new bookmark (if the <i>name</i> bookmark does not exist) and attaches it to the line at the top of the report screen If the <i>name</i> bookmark exists, an error message is displayed.

Note: The LOCATE command when used with annotations and bookmarks is only valid on the Annotation/Bookmark Selection List panel. You may receive an INVALID LABEL message if you use the LOCATE command with annotations and bookmarks on other panels.

The Annotation/Bookmark Selection List fields are described in the following table:

Field	Description
SEL	Valid codes are: D Deletes the annotation or bookmark L Locates the annotation or bookmark This code repositions the report so that the line to which the annotation or bookmark is attached is at the top of the screen. S Select an annotation to view/edit its contents
ID	Annotation/bookmark identifier (<i>name</i>)
TYPE	Valid codes are: A Annotation B Bookmark
LAST MODIFIED (first field)	Displays the date last modified
LAST (second field)	Displays the time last modified
LAST MODIFIED (third field)	Displays the name of the user who last modified the annotation
DESCRIPTION	Displays the user-specified description of the annotation Since bookmarks have no description, this field will be blank.

Annotation Definition Panel

Once you select an annotation, the Annotation Definition panel is displayed. Since each annotation consists of several sections, the sections are separated by an identification line indicating the person, date and time of creation, and the access mode (public or private).

Because you can type over the entire annotation text area, it appears that the existing text is being erased but it is **not**; a message notifies you that additions have been accepted and changes to pre-existing text were ignored.

Since bookmarks are only used for positioning and contain no modifiable information, they cannot be displayed for modification. They can, however, be deleted from the Annotation/Bookmark Selection List panel.

How Annotations Are Stored

Annotations are stored in chronological create/update order. Users are only able to append to the bottom of the annotation text; once a section has been saved, its contents cannot be changed.

Note: The text of the annotation is stored in encrypted compressed form in the master index of the CA-View database.

Annotation Definition Panel

The following illustration shows a panel with an area for adding data. The user must specify the access mode (public or private) for this new section. The user can also specify or change the annotation's description.

```
VIEW 2.0 ANNOTATION - NOTE1 -----
---
COMMAND ==>
REPORT ==> REPORT1      OF 06/07/yy AT 17:11:35      PAGE 0000001 LINE 001
DESCRIPTION  ==> NOTES FOR REPORT1
NEW TEXT ACCESS ==> PRIVATE
SEL TEXT
- ----- CCOOK      ON 06/07/yy AT 18:41:16, PUBLIC -----
  This is my first annotation.
----- CCOOK      ON 06/08/yy AT 18:42:12, PRIVATE -----
  Here I can put a private personal reminder (only I can view it).
----- DMOORE      ON 06/08/yy AT 18:57:27, PUBLIC -----
  Another person has appended more information here. It is public, so
  I can see it. This person may also have added a private note which I
  would never see.
***** YOU CAN ADD YOUR COMMENTS BELOW *****
```

ANNOTATION Note ID	Annotation Identifier (Name)
COMMAND	<p>Allows you to enter one of the following commands In addition to the system-wide scrolling commands such as: Down, Up, Max down, Half page up, and so on</p> <p>CANcel Returns without saving any changes and without repositioning the report to the line containing this annotation</p> <p>DELeTe Deletes this annotation Do not reposition the report to the line that used to contain this annotation. You can delete your own private or public annotations. The system administrator can delete any annotation.</p> <p>END Saves any additions to this annotation and repositions the report to the line containing this annotation</p> <p>LOC Saves additions to this annotation and returns without repositioning the report to the line containing this annotation</p>
REPORT _____ OF __/_/_ AT __:__:__	Specifies the ID of the report to which this annotation is attached and the date and time the report was created
PAGE	Specifies the number of the page to which this annotation is attached
LINE	Specifies the number of the record on the page to which this annotation is attached
ACCESS	<p>Specifies the valid access mode</p> <p>Valid modes are:</p> <p>PRIVATE Private annotation, abbreviated as PR</p> <p>PUBLIC Public annotation, abbreviated as PU</p>
SEL	<p>Allows you to enter any of the system-wide selection codes for manipulating data: inserting, deleting, repeating, copying, and moving</p> <p>Also, entering PU on the section identification line can change a private annotation to a public one. Since you can see only your own private annotations, those are the only ones you can make public.</p>
TEXT	Specifies the free-form text of the annotation

Printing Output

This chapter explains online and batch printing methods, printer selection, communication with external printing devices, print attribute specifications, and CA-Deliver bundle reprinting.

The CA-View Print Facility allows you to print CA-View or archived CA-Deliver output either online or in batch mode. The two print commands are:

- P (PRT)
Selects output for printing directly through online CA-View
- J (JPRT)
Selects output for printing using a batch (background) job

You can enter these commands in any of the following ways:

- Enter selection code P or J in an SYSOUT Selection List
- Enter selection code J in an Index Selection List
- Enter J or JPRT on the command line of any browse panel
- Enter P or PRT on the command line of any browse panel

Online and Batch Printing—P and J Commands

Both the P and the J commands initiate print processes: P prints directly online and J prints by running a batch job. These print methods differ in two ways:

- The J print method prints through a background, batch job by providing input fields that create, modify, or both the JCL that runs the job; the P method does not.
- Several print attributes used by the J print method are not available under the P print method.

Once you enter the SUBMIT command for a batch print job (J selection code), or when you log off, the Reprint JCL Panel JCL appears for you to modify the JOB statement information.

Accessing Output on Disk and Tape for Printing: Considerations

The following considerations apply to archived output that you want to retrieve for printing:

If	Then
Your selected output resides on disk, or has been temporarily loaded to disk, or resides on optical disk with page-level retrieval, or resides on tape and you are using EAO for tape and robotics	You have immediate access to it.
Your selected output resides only on tape ¹ and you are authorized for online tape mounts ²	The system operator is notified to mount the tape. Note: Your terminal remains locked until the tape has been mounted and your output has been copied to disk.
Your selected output resides on optical disk with file-level retrieval	The output is loaded back to DASD.

¹ Only TSO and ISPF/SPF online allow tape mounting.

² For all TSO users (both native TSO and ISPF/SPF), whether you are authorized for online tape mounts is determined by how your system administrator has set you up with the TSO ACCOUNT command. Alternatively, an installation may choose to disable all online tape mounts for CA-View with the MOUNT=NO initialization parameter.

Using the P and J Commands

This section describes how to use the P and J commands in each of the five CA-View modes.

ALL and SARO Modes

This section provides procedures for printing output in ALL and SARO modes.

P Command

To print output in ALL and SARO modes with the P command, do the following:

1. In the SYSOUT Selection List, enter **P** in the SElect column of the output you want to print, and then press Enter to display the main Print Attribute panel.

VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- PRINT ATTRIBUTE PANEL -----
COMMAND ==>

ID

SJESAROG

JOB

SJESAROG

JOBID

JOB05739

PRINT ATTRIBUTES:

CLASS

==>

3

DEST

==>

LOCAL

COPIES

==>

1

BURST

==>

N

FORM

==>

STD

FCB

==>

OPTCDJ

==>

N

FLASH

==>

(,)

UCS

==>

HOLD

==>

N

MODIFY

==>

(,)

FORMDF

==>

PAGEDF

==>

PRMODE

==>

LINECT

==>

VIEW

==>

PRTY

==>

CHARS

==>

(, , , ,)

WRITER

==>

COPYG

==>

(, , , , , , ,)

PAGE

==>

RECORD

==>

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

See the section Main Print Attribute Panel later in this chapter for details about this panel.

2. Verify/change the print attributes in the main Print Attribute panel, and then do one of the following:
 - If you want to print from this panel, press Enter to process the output online.
 - If you want to print from an optional printer panel, go to Step 3.
3. In the main Print Attribute panel, do one of the following:
 - To print on the Primary optional printer, enter **P** on the command line, press Enter to display the Primary Printer panel, and then go to Step 4.
 - To print on the Alternate optional printer, enter **A** on the command line, press Enter to display the Alternate Printer panel, and then go to Step 5.
4. In the Primary Printer panel, validate the print attributes, and then press Enter to process the output online.
5. In the Alternate Printer panel, validate the print attributes, and then press Enter to process the output online.

J Command

When you use the J command in ALL or SARO mode, CA-View creates a batch job to print the output you specify. The job is submitted when you exit CA-View or issue the SUBMIT command.

1. In the SYSOUT Selection List, enter **J** in the SElect column of the output you want to print, and then press Enter to display the main Print Attribute panel.

See the section Main Print Attribute Panel later in this chapter for details about this panel.
2. Verify/change the print attributes in the main Print Attribute panel, then do one of the following:
 - If you want to print from this panel, press Enter.
The output is queued for printing.
 - If you want to print from an optional printer panel, go to the Step 3.
3. In the main Print Attribute panel, do one of the following:
 - To print on the Primary optional printer, enter **P** on the command line, press Enter to display the Primary Printer panel, and then go to Step 4.
 - To print on the Alternate optional printer, enter **A** on the command line, press Enter to display the Alternate Printer panel, and then go to Step 5.
4. In the Primary Printer panel, press Enter to queue the output for printing.
5. In the Alternate Printer panel, press Enter to queue the output for printing.
6. Do one of the following to submit the batch print job:
 - Issue the SUBMIT command.
 - Exit CA-View.
7. When the Batch Card JCL panel appears, verify the JOB statement information.

EXPO Mode

This section provides procedures for printing output in EXPO mode.

P Command

To print output in EXPO mode with the P command, do the following:

1. In the Report Selection List, enter **P** in the SElect column of the output you want to print, and then press Enter to display the main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel:

```
VIEW 2.0 EXPO ----- CA-DELIVER RE-PRINT ATTRIBUTES -----
COMMAND ==>

  ID    ---> IEBGENER      JOB    ---> CBROERIA      JOBID  ---> JOB09266
  DESC  ---> TESTING

ATTRIBUTES:
BANNER ==> DEFAULT      BURST  ==> N          CLASS  ==> L
COPIES ==>              FCB    ==>          FLASH ==> (      ,      )
FORM   ==> COOK         HOLD   ==> N          MODIFY ==> (      ,      )
OPTCDJ ==> N           UCS    ==>          WRITER ==>
FORMDF ==>            PAGEDF ==>          PRMODE ==>
LINECT ==>            PRSET  ==>          VIEW   ==>
CHARS  ==> (      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      )
COPYG  ==> (      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      )
PAGE   ==>
RECORD ==>
```

The following attributes may be selected by entering the 1-character selection code on the command input line:

D - Distribution specifications. I - Special instructions.

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

See the section Main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes Panel, later in this chapter, for details about this panel.

2. Check the print attributes in the main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel, and then do one of the following:
 - If you want to print from this panel, press Enter to process the output online.
 - If you want to print from an optional printer panel, go to the Step 3.
3. In the main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel, do one of the following:
 - To print on the Primary optional printer, enter **P** on the command line, press Enter to display the Primary Printer panel, and then go to Step 4.
 - To print on the Alternate optional printer, enter **A** on the command line, press Enter to display the Alternate Printer panel, and then go to Step 5.
4. In the Primary Printer panel, validate the print attributes, and then press Enter to process the output online.
5. In the Alternate Printer panel, validate the print attributes, and then press Enter to process the output online.

J Command

When you use the J command in EXPO mode, CA-View creates a batch job to print the output you specify. The job is submitted when you exit CA-View or issue the SUBMIT command.

1. In the Report Selection List, enter **J** in the SElect column of the output you want to print, and then press Enter to display the main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attribute panel.

See the section Main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes Panel, later in this chapter, for details about this panel.
2. Verify/change the print attributes in the main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attribute panel, then do one of the following:
 - If you want to print from this panel, press Enter to queue the output for printing.
 - If you want to print from an optional printer panel, go to the Step 3.
3. In the main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attribute panel, do one of the following:
 - To print on the Primary optional printer, enter **P** on the command line, press Enter to display the Primary Printer panel, and then go to Step 4.
 - To print on the Alternate optional printer, enter **A** on the command line, press Enter to display the Alternate Printer panel, and then go to Step 5.
4. In the Primary Printer panel, press Enter to queue the output for printing.
5. In the Alternate Printer panel, press Enter to queue the output for printing.
6. Do one of the following to submit the batch print job:
 - Issue the SUBMIT command.
 - Exit CA-View.
7. When the Batch Card JCL panel appears, verify the JOB statement information.

SAR Mode

This section provides procedures for printing output in SAR mode.

P Command

To print output in SAR mode with the P command, do the following:

1. In the SYSOUT Selection List, enter **P** in the SElect column of the output you want to print, and then press Enter to display the Primary Print Attribute panel.

VIEW 2.0 SAR ----- PRINT ATTRIBUTE PANEL -----
COMMAND ==>

SYSOUT ID ---> SJESS0N5

----- PRIMARY -----
| CLASS ==> T | CLASS ==>
| DEST ==> | DEST ==>

Enter optional page/record range(s):
PAGE ==>
RECORD ==>

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

2. Verify/change the print attributes, and then do one of the following:
 - If you want to print from this panel, press Enter to queue the output for printing.
 - If you want to print from an alternate optional printer panel, enter **A** on the command line, and then press Enter to display the Alternate Print Attribute panel.

VIEW 2.0 SAR ----- PRINT ATTRIBUTE PANEL -----
COMMAND ==>

SYSOUT ID ---> SJESS0N5

CLASS ==> T
DEST ==>

----- ALTERNATE -----
| CLASS ==> |
| DEST ==> |

Enter optional page/record range(s):
PAGE ==>
RECORD ==>

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

3. In the Alternate Print Attribute panel, validate the print attributes, and then press Enter to process the output online.

J Command

When you use the J command in SAR mode, CA-View creates a batch job to print the output you specify. The job is submitted when you exit CA-View or issue the SUBMIT command.

1. In the SYSOUT Selection List, enter **J** in the SElect column of the output you want to print, and then press Enter to display the Primary Print Attribute panel.
2. Do one of the following in the Primary Print Attribute panel:
 - If you want to print from this panel, press Enter.
The output is queued for printing.
 - If you want to print on an alternate optional printer, enter **A** on the command line, and then press Enter to display the Alternate Print Attribute (optional) panel.
3. In the Alternate Print Attribute (optional) panel, press Enter to queue the output for printing.
4. Do one of the following to submit the batch print job:
 - Issue the SUBMIT command.
 - Exit CA-View.
5. When the Batch Card JCL panel appears, verify the JOB statement information.

EXP Mode

This section provides procedures for printing output in EXP mode.

P Command

To print output in EXP mode with the P command, do the following:

1. In the Report Selection List, enter **P** in the SElect column of the output you want to print, and then press Enter to display the Primary CA-Deliver Re-Print Attribute (optional) panel.
2. In the Primary CA-Deliver Print Attribute (optional) panel, do one of the following:
 - If you want to print from this panel, validate the print attributes, and then press Enter to process the output online.
 - If you want to print on an alternate optional printer, proceed to Step 3.
3. To print on the alternate optional printer, enter **A** on the command line of the Primary CA-Deliver Print Attribute (optional) panel, and then press Enter to display the Alternate CA-Deliver Print Attribute (optional) panel.
4. In the Alternate CA-Deliver Print (optional) panel, validate the print attributes, and then press Enter to process the output online.

J Command

To print output in EXP mode with the J command, do the following:

1. In the Report Selection List, enter **J** in the SElect column of the output you want to print, and then press Enter to display the Primary Print Attribute (optional) panel.
2. In the Primary Print Attribute (optional) panel, do one of the following:
 - If you want to print from this panel, validate the print attributes, and then press Enter.
The output is queued for printing.
 - If you want to print on an alternate printer, enter **A** on the command line of the Primary Print Attribute (optional) panel, and then press Enter to display the Alternate Print Attribute (optional) panel.
3. In the Alternate Print Attribute (optional) panel, press Enter to queue the output for printing.
4. Do one of the following to submit the batch print job:
 - Issue the SUBMIT command.
 - Exit CA-View.
5. When the Batch Card JCL panel appears, verify the JOB statement information.

Specifying a Printer Device—DEST Print Attribute

CA-View allows you to specify many different printer devices for one mainframe system. These devices can be either printers or PCs that accept data sets that are downloaded from a mainframe.

Use the P or J command to initiate all processes that access printers or PCs for data set downloading. You must also use the DEST print attribute to specify the output destination (where the output is being printed or downloaded). The DEST print attribute appears on all CA-View print attribute panels.

Identifying Printer Devices

CA-View printer devices are identified with one of the following name types:

- Actual system name
- Printer subsystem name
- Names that your system administrator has assigned

Your system administrator can set up seven types of printer locations for printing output through CA-View. Following are explanations of the printer types and their DEST ID field formats:

JES Printer	<p>The JES printer type indicates the standard CA-View printer that prints through JES.</p> <p>DEST ==> xxxxxxxx</p>
External Writer	<p>The external writer type indicates printers in external printing subsystems that print through JES.</p> <p>DEST ==> xxxxxxxx</p>
CA-Spool	<p>The CA-Spool type indicates printers on the CA-Spool print subsystem that print directly to the CA-Spool database, not through JES.</p> <p>DEST ==> CMA.device-id</p>
VTAM Print Option	<p>The VTAM print option type indicates printers on the VTAM print subsystem that print directly to printers, not through JES. Designed for an IBM 3287 printer configuration, with LU type = 3. Consult your VTAM expert if necessary.</p> <p>DEST ==> VPO.device-id</p>

Mainframe-to-PC Download—Resource Only	<p>PCs that can accept file downloading; must have dumb terminal capability with your mainframe system. The PC requires CA-DocView (formerly CA-View Workstation). Downloads only the resources of an AFP report.</p> <p><code>DEST ==> PCR[.user-id]</code></p>
Synonym	<p>The synonym type is a printer that has been renamed through CA-View (using the DEFINE DEVICE online facility and SARBCH batch facility) so that it can have a meaningful name for you (for example, PRINTER1, COPYROOM, EDGAR, and so on).</p> <p><code>DEST ==> synonym-id</code></p>
External Printer	<p>The external printer type is a direct interface to a product from another software or hardware company.</p> <p><code>DEST ==> >printerid.attributes</code></p> <p>For more information about printers accessed with the DEST print attribute, see the section Defining Output Devices in the chapter “System Administration: Defining Online Specifications.”</p>

The EXTERNAL Print Interface

The External Print Interface is a direct interface between CA-View and any printing product that might be used to reprint a SYSOUT or report. CA-View communicates directly with these external printing products using initialization parameters and online specifications.

To simplify specification at reprint time, you can define an EXTERNAL printing device with the online DEFINE DEVICE command. Your system administrator can use the online DEFINE DEVICE command to assign a printer alias name (such as PRINTR1) to simplify specifying an external printer. See the chapter “System Administration: Defining Online Specifications” for information about defining output devices with DEFINE DEVICE.

CA-View uses the JES data set interface and the Dynamic Program Call Interface to pass the External Print Record (XPR) to the external printing product.

EXTERNAL Printing—JES Data Set Interface

- To select a SYSOUT group for printing by the external printing product, specify a destination (DEST field of a Print Attribute panel) using the following format:

>printer-id.attributes

where:

> Signifies that the SYSOUT group is to be printed by an external printing product

printer-id Specifies the 1- to 3-character external print identifier that matches the value you have set for the corresponding EXTPRT*n* initialization parameter

attributes Specifies replacement values for any of the parameters that were specified as an asterisk in the corresponding EXTPRT*n* initialization parameter

The values must be specified in the same order as the sub-parameters (that is, class, destination, form name, and writer name). If more than one value is supplied, values must be separated by a period.

Example

Assume you want to print to an external device using the JES Data Set Interface. The printer ID is VPS, the class is V, and the destination is LOCAL. You want the writer name to be supplied online when the print request is made.

Your system administrator could define the following initialization parameter:

```
EXTPRT1=VPS/JESDS/V/LOCAL//*
```

Note: Notice the use of the asterisk in the EXTPRT parameter in the writer position to indicate that the writer name will be supplied online at the time of the print request.

For the online print request, you specify the following destination:

```
DEST ==>> >VPS.RMT5
```

CA-View will dynamically create a SYSOUT data set to contain the XPR record. The attributes for the data set will correspond to the following JCL statement:

```
// ddname DD SYSOUT=(V,RMT5),DEST=LOCAL
```

EXTERNAL Printing—Dynamic Program Call

With the Dynamic Program Call interface, CA-View dynamically loads and calls a program to handle the print request. The external print record (XPR) is passed to the program, as well as the parameter data specified in the `EXTPRTn` initialization parameter and in the destination specified by the user on the print request.

- To select a SYSOUT group for printing by the external printing product, specify a destination (DEST field of a Print Attribute panel) using the following format:

>printer-id.parameter-data

where:

> Signifies that the SYSOUT group is to be printed by an external printing product

printer-id Specifies the 1- to 3-character external print identifier that matches the value you have set for the corresponding *EXTPRTn* initialization parameter

parameter-data Specifies additional parameter data to be passed to the interface program

Example

Assume you want to print to an external device using the Dynamic Program Call Interface. The printer ID is ANA, the program to be called is ANAEP, and the characters NOBANNER are to be passed to the program.

Your system administrator could define the following initialization parameter:

`EXTPRT2=ANA/PGM/ANAEP/NOBANNER`

For the online print request by the user, you specify the following destination:

`DEST ==>> >ANA.INDEX`

CA-View will dynamically load and call the program ANAEP. The parameter list to the program will contain the addresses and lengths of the following:

- The character string NOBANNER
- The character string INDEX
- The XPR record

Print Attribute Panels

The CA-View Online System provides two types of print attribute panels: main and optional.

The main type of print attribute panel includes a complete list of all CA-View print attributes, shown as data fields, available to users in ALL mode, SARO mode, and EXPO mode. The default data contained in these fields come from the print data archived with the output when that output was originally produced.

The optional type of print attribute panel offers a shortened list of four print attributes shown as data fields for the print process. These panels – the Primary optional panel and the Alternate optional panel – are provided as shortcuts from the full list of attributes in the main attribute panel for ALL, SARO, and EXPO users and are the exclusive print attribute panels for SAR and EXP users. The data contained in these fields is kept by CA-View on a per-session basis.

CA-View extracts print attributes from //OUTPUT statements at the time output is produced. For reports produced through CA-Deliver, attributes for reprinting are extracted only if those reports were archived with the Automatic Report Archival feature of CA-View System Extensions.

Main Print Attribute Panel

When you select a SYSOUT group for printing from the SYSOUT Selection List in either ALL or SARO mode, the Main Print Attribute panel is displayed with default data in the fields. Default data comes from print attribute data that was part of the output when it was originally archived. The data fields correspond to every print attribute available through CA-View. You can delete or modify any of data in these fields.

The following illustration is a sample of the main Print Attribute panel that CA-View provides to users in ALL mode and SARO mode:

```

VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- PRINT ATTRIBUTE PANEL -----
COMMAND ==>

  ID    ---> SJESAROG    JOB    ---> SJESAROG    JOBID  ---> JOB05739

PRINT ATTRIBUTES:
CLASS ==> 3             DEST  ==> LOCAL
COPIES ==> 1            BURST ==> N             FORM  ==> STD
FCB    ==>              OPTCDJ ==> N           FLASH ==> (      ,      )
UCS    ==>              HOLD  ==> N           MODIFY ==> (      ,      )
FORMDF ==>              PAGEDF ==>            PRMODE ==>
LINECT ==>              VIEW  ==>            PRTY  ==>
CHARS  ==> (      ,      ,      ,      )      WRITER ==>
COPYG  ==> (      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      )
PAGE   ==>
RECORD ==>

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

```

The print attribute data fields are explained in the Field Descriptions section below. The one-character selection codes (D and I) are explained in the section Print Attribute Selection Codes later in this chapter.

Using the SAR
Command to Display
This Panel

CA-View provides a shortcut method that immediately displays the main Print Attribute panel from any EXPO Mode or EXP Mode Print Attribute panels. This method uses the SAR command.

You can use the SAR command from the main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attribute panel and from both of the optional CA-Deliver Re-Print Attribute panels (Primary and Alternate).

Enter the SAR command on the command line, as follows:

```
COMMAND ===> SAR
```

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the Print Attribute panel:

Field	Description	Number of Fields
CLASS	Specifies the SYSOUT class	1
COPIES	Specifies the number of copies Valid values are 1 to 255.	1
FCB	Specifies the name of the forms control image	1
UCS	Specifies the name of the special character set The valid value is 1.	1
FORMDF	Specifies the name of the form definition to be used to print the SYSOUT with the 3800 printing subsystem You cannot use this field when printing with the P command.	1
LINECT	Specifies the number of lines to print per page You cannot use this field when printing with the P command.	1
CHARS	Specifies the 3800-printer character arrangement table names	1 to 4
COPYG	Specifies the 3800-printer copy group values Valid values are 1 to 255.	1 to 8

Field	Description	Number of Fields
PAGE	<p>Specifies a list of pages or ranges of pages to be printed</p> <p>Separate each page or range of pages in the list by blanks and/or commas. A range of pages is specified as two pages separated by a colon.</p>	1 to 9
RECORD	<p>Specifies a record or range of records to be printed</p> <p>Separate each record or range by blanks and/or commas. A range of records is specified as two record numbers separated by a colon.</p>	1 to 9
DEST	<p>Specifies the printer destination</p> <p>The following are valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ JES printer■ External writer■ CMA printer■ VTAM printer■ External Printer■ PC – mainframe-to-PC download■ Printer synonym <p>See the section Identifying Printer Devices earlier in this chapter for explanations of each destination type.</p>	1
BURST	<p>Specifies whether output is to be burst by a 3800 printer</p> <p>Valid values are Yes and No.</p>	1
OPTCDJ	<p>Specifies whether the SYSOUT records contain table reference characters</p>	1
HOLD	<p>Specifies whether output is to be placed on a held queue</p>	1

Field	Description	Number of Fields
PAGEDF	The name of the page definition used to print the SYSOUT with the 3800 printing subsystem You cannot use this field if you are printing with the P command.	1
VIEW	Specifies the defined view for printing	1
FORM	Specifies the forms name	1
FLASH	Specifies the 3800 forms flash overlay name and flash count Valid values are 1 to 255 (flash count).	1 for each
MODIFY	Specifies the 3800 copy modification module name and table reference character	1 name, 0 to 3 table reference characters
PRMODE	Specifies the process mode to be used to print the SYSOUT with the 3800 printing subsystem	1
PRTY	Assigns selection priority to job Valid values are 0 to 255.	1
WRITER	Specifies the external writer name	1

Note: If you do not specify either PAGE or RECORD, the entire SYSOUT group is printed.

Overriding Options with Initialization Parameters

The default data that appears in the main Print Attribute panel, assigned to the output when it was originally archived, can be overridden by the following initialization parameters:

Parameter	Overrides
NEWCLSL	CLASS data field
NEWDEST	DEST data field
NEWFORM	FORM data field
TSOCLS	CLASS field (has priority over NEWCLSL for online printing – selection code P)
TSODEST	DEST data field (has priority over NEWDEST for online printing – selection code P)
TSOFORM	FORM data field (has priority over NEWFORM for online printing – the P command)
JCLASS	CLASS data field (has priority over NEWCLSL for batch printing – the J command)

Main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes Panel

When you select a report for printing from the Report Selection List in EXPO mode, the CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel is displayed with default data in the fields. Default data comes from print attribute data that was part of the report when it was originally archived. The data fields correspond to every print attribute available for CA-Deliver reports archived through CA-View. You can delete or modify data in any of these fields.

The following illustration is a sample of the main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel that CA-View provides users in EXPO mode:

```

VIEW 2.0 EXPO ----- CA-DELIVER RE-PRINT ATTRIBUTES -----
COMMAND ==>

  ID    ---> IEBGENER      JOB    ---> CBR0ERIA      JOBID ---> JOB09266
  DESC  ---> TESTING

ATTRIBUTES:
BANNER ==> DEFAULT      BURST ==> N          CLASS ==>
COPIES ==>              FCB   ==>              FLASH ==> (      ,      )
FORM   ==> COOK         HOLD  ==> N          MODIFY ==> (      ;      )
OPTCDJ ==> N           UCS   ==>              WRITER ==>
FORMDF ==>             PAGEDF ==>            PRMODE ==>
LINECT ==>             PRSET ==>            VIEW   ==>
CHARS  ==> (      ,      ,      ,      ,      ) PRTY  ==>
COPYG  ==> (      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      )
PAGE   ==>
RECORD ==>

The following attributes may be selected by entering the 1-character selection
code on the command input line:
  D - Distribution specifications.    I - Special instructions.

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

```

The print attribute data fields are explained in the Field Descriptions section below. The one-character selection codes that appear in the illustration are explained in the following section, Print Attribute Selection Codes.

Using the EXP
Command to Display
This Panel

CA-View provides a shortcut method that immediately displays the main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attribute panel from any EXPO Mode or EXP Mode Print Attribute panels. This method uses the EXP command.

You can use the EXP command from the main CA-View Print Attribute panel in EXPO mode and from both of the optional CA-Deliver Re-Print Attribute panels (Primary and Alternate).

Enter the EXP command on the command line as follows:

COMMAND ==> EXP

```

VIEW 2.0 EXPO ----- CA-DELIVER RE-PRINT ATTRIBUTES -----
COMMAND ==>

  ID    ---> IEBGENER      JOB    ---> CBROERIA      JOBID  ---> JOB09266
  DESC  ---> ERIC'S TESTING

ATTRIBUTES:
  BANNER ==> DEFAULT      BURST ==> N          CLASS ==>
  COPIES ==>              FCB   ==>              FLASH ==> (      ,      )
  FORM   ==> COOK          HOLD  ==> N          MODIFY ==> (      ,      )
  OPTCDJ ==> N            UCS    ==>              WRITER ==>
  FORMDF ==>              PAGEDF ==>              PRMODE ==>
  LINECT ==>              PRSET ==>              VIEW   ==>
  CHARS  ==> (      ,      ,      ,      ,      )  PRTY   ==>
  COPYG  ==> (      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      )
  PAGE   ==>
  RECORD ==>

The following attributes may be selected by entering the 1-character selection
code on the command input line:
  D - Distribution specifications.    I - Special instructions.

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

```

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel:

Field	Description	Number of Fields
BANNER	Specifies the CA-Deliver model banner page name	1
COPIES	Causes the COPIES JCL parameter to be used Valid values are Yes and No.	1
FORM	Specifies the forms name	1
OPTCDJ	Specifies whether the SYSOUT records contain table reference characters Valid values are Yes and No.	1

Field	Description	Number of Fields
FORMDF	Specifies the name of the form definition to be used to print the SYSOUT with the 3800 printing subsystem You cannot use this field if you are printing with the P command.	1
LINECT	Specifies the number of lines to print per page You cannot use this field if you are printing with the P command.	1
CHARS	Specifies the 3800-printer character arrangement table names	1 to 4
COPYG	Specifies 3800-printer copy group values Valid values are 1 to 255.	1 to 8
PAGE	Specifies a list of pages or ranges of pages to be printed Separate each page or range of pages in the list by blanks and/or commas. A range of pages is specified as two pages separated by a colon.	1 to 9
RECORD	Specifies a record or range of records to be printed Separate each record or range by blanks and/or commas. A range of records is specified as two record numbers separated by a colon.	1 to 9
BURST	Specifies whether the output is to be burst by a 3800 printer Valid values are Yes and No.	1
FCB	Specifies the name of the forms control image	1
HOLD	Specifies whether output is to be placed on a held queue Valid values are Yes and No.	1
UCS	Specifies the name of the special character set	1

Field	Description	Number of Fields
PAGEDF	Specifies the name of the page definition used to print the SYSOUT with the 3800 printing subsystem You cannot use this field if you are printing with the P command.	1
PRSET	Specifies the name of the printer setup member in the CA-Deliver database whose records are to be printed immediately following the report banner page, and before the first records of the report	1
CLASS	Specifies SYSOUT class If you do not fill in the override CLASS, the CLASS assigned to each CA-Deliver DISTID is used. If you fill in the override class, it overrides the CA-Deliver DISTID CLASS for all DISTIDs in this reprint. In the event that a DISTID does not have a class defined in CA-Deliver and no override class is specified, the original JCL class is used — this is the class that is shown on the SAR/SARO Reprint Attributes panel.	1
FLASH	Specifies the 3800 forms flash overlay name and flash count Valid values are 1 to 255 (flash count).	1 for each
MODIFY	Specifies the 3800 copy modification module name and table reference character	1 name, 0 to 3 table reference chars
WRITER	Specifies the external writer name	1
PRMODE	Specifies the process mode to be used to print the SYSOUT with the 3800 printing subsystem	1
VIEW	Specifies the defined view for printing	1
PRTY	Assigns selection priority to job Valid values are 0 to 255.	1

Print Attribute Selection Codes

Two print attributes are listed as selection codes on the CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel, as follows:

- **D**
Distribution identifiers for printing archived reports
- **I**
Special instructions for printing archived reports

These selection codes and their respective panels are explained on the following pages.

Distribution Identifier Panels

A list of distribution identifiers for which your chosen report printing occurs is displayed on the CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel below. To display this panel, do the following:

- Enter **D** on the command line of the main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel, and then press Enter.

```
VIEW 2.0 EXPO ----- CA-DELIVER RE-PRINT ATTRIBUTES ----- ROW 00001 OF 00003
COMMAND ==>                                           SCROLL ==> PAGE

ID    ---> IEBCENER      JOB    ---> CBROERIA      JOBID ---> JOB09266
DESC  ---> ANNE'S TESTING

PRINT ALL DISTIDS ==> Y

DISTRIBUTION SPECIFICATIONS:
SEL GRP  DISTID  NUM OUT DEST                DISTRIBUTE TO: (LINE 1)
        ATRIMBL 1      N
        CBROERI 1      N                CHRYS COOK
        ATRIMBL 1      N                ANNE TRIMBLE
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

Adding a Distribution ID for Printing

To add a distribution ID (DIST ID) for the report, do the following:

1. Insert a new line under the last line of data.
2. Place the DIST ID you want to add on the new line, aligned with the DISTID column, and then press Enter.
3. Enter **END** on the command line of your panel, and then press Enter.
4. When the main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel is displayed, complete the printing process from that panel.

Deleting a Distribution ID

To delete a (distribution ID) DIST ID so that the report will not be printed for that DIST ID, do the following:

1. Delete the line in the panel containing the DIST ID you want to remove, and then press Enter.
2. Enter **END** on the command line of your panel, and then press Enter.
3. When the main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel is displayed, complete the printing process from that panel.

Special Instructions Panel

A list of special instructions for your chosen report, which is printed on the report banner page when your report is printed, is displayed on the CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel illustrated below. To display this panel, do the following:

- Enter **I** in the command line of the main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel, and then press Enter.

```
VIEW 2.0 EXPO ----- CA-DELIVER RE-PRINT ATTRIBUTES ----- ROW 00001 OF 00001
COMMAND ===>                                           SCROLL ===> PAGE

  ID    ---> IEBGENER      JOB    ---> CBROERIA      JOBID  ---> JOB09266
  DESC  ---> ERIC'S TESTING

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:
SEL INSTRUCTION

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

Adding Special Instructions for Printing

To add special instructions to the banner page of your report, do the following:

1. Insert a new line in the panel (see the preceding illustration) under the last line of data.
2. Enter the special instructions you want to add on the new line, in line with the INSTRUCTION column, and then press Enter.
3. Enter **END** on the command line of your panel, and then press Enter.
4. When the main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel is displayed, complete the printing process from that panel.

Deleting Special Instructions

To delete special instructions from the banner page of your report, do the following:

1. Delete the line in the panel containing the special instructions you want to remove, and then press Enter.
2. Enter **END** on the command line of your panel, and then press Enter.
3. When the main CA-Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel is displayed, complete the printing process from that panel.

Warning! If you do not specify both the PAGE and RECORD print attributes, the entire report is printed.

Overriding Options with Initialization Parameters

The default data that appears in the main Print Attribute, assigned to the output when it was originally archived, can be overridden by the following initialization parameters:

Parameter	Overrides
NEWCLSL	CLASS data field
NEWDEST	DEST data field
NEWFORM	FORM data field
TSOCLS	CLASS field (has priority over NEWCLSL for online printing – selection code P)
TSODEST	DEST data field (has priority over NEWDEST for online printing – selection code P)
TSOFORM	FORM data field (has priority over NEWFORM for online printing – selection code P)
JCLASS	CLASS data field (has priority over NEWCLSL for batch printing – selection code J)

Optional Print Attribute Panels—SAR Mode

This section describes the optional Print Attribute panels which are shown below:

```
VIEW 2.0 SAR ----- PRINT ATTRIBUTE PANEL -----
COMMAND ==>

SYSOUT ID    ---> SJESS05

  *----- PRIMARY -----*
  | CLASS ==> T              | CLASS ==>
  | DEST ==>                | DEST ==>
  *-----*

Enter optional page/record range(s):
PAGE ==>
RECORD ==>

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel
```

```
VIEW 2.0 SAR ----- PRINT ATTRIBUTE PANEL -----
COMMAND ==>

SYSOUT ID    ---> SJESS05

CLASS ==> T
DEST ==>

  *----- ALTERNATE -----*
  | CLASS ==>                |
  | DEST ==>                |
  *-----*

Enter optional page/record range(s):
PAGE ==>
RECORD ==>

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel
```


Field Descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the optional Print Attribute Panel:

Field	Description
CLASS	Specifies the SYSOUT class
DEST	<p>Specifies the printer destination</p> <p>The following are valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ JES printer■ External writer■ CMA printer■ VTAM printer■ External Printer■ PC – mainframe-to-PC download■ Printer synonym <p>See the section Identifying Printer Devices earlier in this chapter for explanations of each destination type.</p>
PAGE	<p>Specifies a list of pages (or page ranges) to be printed</p> <p>Separate each page or range of pages in the list by blanks and/or commas. A range of pages is specified as two pages separated by a colon.</p>
RECORD	<p>Specifies a record or range of records to be printed</p> <p>Separate each record or range by blanks and/or commas. A range of records is specified as two record numbers separated by a colon.</p>

Optional Print Attribute Panels—EXP Mode

This section provides examples of the optional reprint attribute panels which are shown below:

```
VIEW 2.0 EXP ----- CA-DELIVER RE-PRINT ATTRIBUTES -----
COMMAND ==>

REPORT ID    ---> IEBGENER                DESC    ---> ERIC'S TESTING STUFF

*----- PRIMARY -----*
| CLASS ==>                                | CLASS ==>
| DEST  ==>                                | DEST  ==>
*-----*

Enter optional page/record range(s):
PAGE ==>
RECORD ==>

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel
```

```
VIEW 2.0 EXP ----- CA-DELIVER RE-PRINT ATTRIBUTES -----
COMMAND ==>

REPORT ID    ---> IEBGENER                DESC    ---> ERIC'S TESTING STUFF

CLASS ==>
DEST  ==>

*----- ALTERNATE -----*
| CLASS ==>                                |
| DEST  ==>                                |
*-----*

Enter optional page/record range(s):
PAGE ==>
RECORD ==>

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel
```

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the optional CA-Deliver Re-Print Attribute Panel:

Field	Description
CLASS	Specifies the SYSOUT class
DEST	<p>Specifies the printer destination</p> <p>The following are valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ JES printer■ External writer■ CMA printer■ VTAM printer■ External Printer■ PC – mainframe-to-PC download■ Printer synonym <p>See the section Identifying Printer Devices earlier in this chapter for explanations of each destination type.</p>
PAGE	<p>Specifies a list of pages or range of pages to be printed</p> <p>Separate each page or range of pages in the list by blanks and/or commas. A range of pages is specified as two pages separated by a colon.</p>
RECORD	<p>Specifies a record or range of records to be printed</p> <p>Separate each record or range by blanks and/or commas. A range of records is specified as two record numbers separated by a colon.</p>

Reprinting CA-Deliver Bundles

The Bundle Reprint Facility, available only in EXPO mode, prints output that was bundled by CA-Deliver and archived through CA-View.

1. In the EXPO Primary Selection panel, do one of the following:
 - Enter **JB** on the command line, and then press Enter to display the Bundle Re-Print Selection List.

```
VIEW 2.0 EXPO ----- BUNDLE RE-PRINT SELECTION LIST -- ROW 00001 OF 00001
COMMAND ==>
                                         SCROLL ==> PAGE

SEL BUNDLE ID  DESCRIPTION
BUN1  CHECKING - MAINBLDG
BUN2  CHECKING - STORAGE
BUN3  CHECKING - OFFICE
BUN4  CHECKING - WAREHOUSE
BUN5  CHECKING - INVTRY
BUN6  CHECKING - OUTBLDGS
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

- Enter **JB** and a specific bundle ID on the command line, then press Enter to queue the bundle for printing.
2. In the Bundle Re-Print Selection List, enter **S** in the SElect column of the bundle you want to print, then press Enter to display the Bundle Re-Print Attributes panel.

```
VIEW 2.0 EXPO ----- BUNDLE RE-PRINT ATTRIBUTES -----
COMMAND ==>

BUNDLE ID    ---> DIANER
DESCRIPTION  --->

ATTRIBUTES:
BANNER  ==> (      ,      ,      )
BDIST   ==>

JOB STATEMENT INFORMATION:
==> //DIANE BN JOB CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=Q
==>
==>
==>

The following attributes may be selected by entering the 1-character selection
code on the command line:
  C - List the contents of the bundle.
  S - Prepare the job to re-print the bundle.
```

The bundle ID of the bundle you selected appears in the BUNDLE ID field.

3. Do the following in the Bundle Re-Print Attributes panel:
 - In the BANNER field, enter the CA-Deliver bundle, DIST, and report ID that prints with the bundle; or enter an asterisk in one of the fields to suppress the printing of that banner page.
 - In the BDIST field, enter the CA-Deliver bundle DIST ID for which the bundle is to be printed.
4. Do one of the following:
 - To print the bundle indicated in the BUNDLE ID field, enter **S** on the command line, then press Enter to queue the bundle for printing.
 - To check the contents of the bundle, enter **C** on the command line, and then press Enter to display the Contents of Bundle panel.

```

VIEW 2.0 EXPO ----- CONTENTS OF BUNDLE PAYROLL ----- ROW 00001 OF 00003
COMMAND ==>                                         SCROLL ==> PAGE

SEL DISTID      REPORT ID      DESCRIPTION      ARCHIVAL
BJAMES          PAYEE-R1        BRIAN JAMES     DATE          TIME
                PAYEE-R2        10/06/94       12:07:02
                10/06/94       12:07:02
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

All of the fields in this panel are informational. Reports in your selected bundle are displayed by DISTID and include a short description, archival date, and archival time.

5. In the Contents of Bundle panel, do the following:
 - Validate the report IDs.
 - Enter **END** on the command line.
 - Press Enter to display the Bundle Re-Print Attributes panel.
6. In the Bundle Re-Print Attributes panel, enter **S** on the command line, then press Enter.

The bundle is queued for printing.

PC Download Process—Status Checking

CA-View can check the status of data sets that have been queued for downloading from the mainframe to a PC. This status check identifies all of the variable fields associated with the output being downloaded. The PCSTATUS command invokes the status check.

Because the download process functions the same way as the CA-View print process, the PCSTATUS command checks the same download data set variables as those associated with SYSOUT groups and reports that CA-View prints. These variables include the page format (through logical view), page ranges for limiting the number of pages to be downloaded, and line ranges for limiting the number of lines to be downloaded.

Issuing the PCSTATUS Command and Viewing the Status

The PCSTATUS command displays the status of the entries in the PC transmittal queue.

1. Enter the following on the command line of any mode's Primary Selection panel to display the PC Transmission Status Display panel:

```
COMMAND ==> PCSTATUS
```

Note: CA-View automatically issues a PCSTATUS CLEAR command when you first log on to the CA-View system (if the PC transmittal queue contains at least one entry).

This panel indicates, by column, the variables associated with output located in the PC Download Transmission queue.

VIEW 2.0 --- PC TRANSMISSION STATUS DISPLAY FOR SYSTEM2 --- ROW 00001 OF 00001					
COMMAND ==>					
SCROLL ==> PAGE					
SEL ID	GEN	SEQ	CA-VIEW	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
KAMLOAD1	9	106	0		WAITING
KAMLOAD2	10	106	0		TRANSMITTED
KAMLOAD3	11	106	0		TRANSMITTED
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****					

2. Optionally enter one of the following in the SEL column of one or more entries:
 - Enter D to delete the entry from the transmittal queue.
 - Enter U to undelete (reactivate) the entry in the transmittal queue.
3. Optionally enter the CLEAR, CONFIRM, DELETE, or REDISPLAY commands as described in the following sections.

Field Descriptions

The table that follows describes the fields in the PC Transmission Status Display panel.

Column	Description																				
ID	Specifies a 1- to 12-character name for a SYSOUT or report ID																				
GEN	Specifies the output generation number																				
SEQ	Specifies the CA-View archival sequence number of the output (within its generation)																				
CA-VIEW	Specifies the logical view set for the output																				
DESCRIPTION	Specifies a short description of the output that is assigned to the output during the download process																				
STATUS	<p>Specifies the status of the output in the queue to be transmitted</p> <p>The following are possible values for this column:</p> <table> <tr> <th>Value</th><th>Description</th></tr> <tr> <td>WAITING</td><td>Waiting for transmittal</td></tr> <tr> <td>TRANSMITTED</td><td>Successfully transmitted</td></tr> <tr> <td>DELETED</td><td>Transmission deleted</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERROR: ON TAPE</td><td>Output resides only on tape, load it to disk, and requeue for transmission</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERROR: NOT FOUND</td><td>Output not found</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERROR: NO CA-VIEW</td><td>Logical view for output not found</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERROR: OPEN</td><td>Output was open and in use; it is automatically re-queued for transmission</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERROR: I/O ERR</td><td>Database I/O error</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERROR: TERM ERR</td><td>Transmission aborted by PC; the output is automatically requeued for transmission</td></tr> </table>	Value	Description	WAITING	Waiting for transmittal	TRANSMITTED	Successfully transmitted	DELETED	Transmission deleted	ERROR: ON TAPE	Output resides only on tape, load it to disk, and requeue for transmission	ERROR: NOT FOUND	Output not found	ERROR: NO CA-VIEW	Logical view for output not found	ERROR: OPEN	Output was open and in use; it is automatically re-queued for transmission	ERROR: I/O ERR	Database I/O error	ERROR: TERM ERR	Transmission aborted by PC; the output is automatically requeued for transmission
Value	Description																				
WAITING	Waiting for transmittal																				
TRANSMITTED	Successfully transmitted																				
DELETED	Transmission deleted																				
ERROR: ON TAPE	Output resides only on tape, load it to disk, and requeue for transmission																				
ERROR: NOT FOUND	Output not found																				
ERROR: NO CA-VIEW	Logical view for output not found																				
ERROR: OPEN	Output was open and in use; it is automatically re-queued for transmission																				
ERROR: I/O ERR	Database I/O error																				
ERROR: TERM ERR	Transmission aborted by PC; the output is automatically requeued for transmission																				

PC Transmission Status—CLEAR Command

The CLEAR command clears the PC transmittal queue of all entries that are not awaiting transmission.

- Enter the following on the command line of the PC Transmission Status panel:
COMMAND ===> CLEAR

PC Transmission Status—CONFIRM Command

To disable the Confirm Delete panel:

- Enter the following on the command line of the PC Transmission Status panel:
COMMAND ===> CONFIRM OFF

To enable the Confirm Delete panel:

- Enter the following on the command line of the PC Transmission Status panel:
COMMAND ===> CONFIRM ON

PC Transmission Status—DELETE Command

The DELETE command deletes all entries in the PC transmittal queue. It functions identically to the DELETE parameter of the PCSTATUS command.

- Enter the following on the command line of the PC Transmission Status panel:
COMMAND ===> DELETE

You can abbreviate the DELETE parameter as DEL.

PC Transmission Status—REDISPLAY Command

The REDISPLAY command refreshes the display of that panel.

- Enter the following on the command line of the PC Transmission Status panel:
COMMAND ===> REDISPLAY

You can abbreviate the REDISPLAY parameter as RED.

Issuing the PCSTATUS Command to Delete Entries in the Queue

You can specify the parameter DELETE (DEL) with the PCSTATUS command to delete all entries in the PC queue awaiting transmission.

- Enter the following on the command line of any mode's Primary Selection panel:

```
COMMAND ==>> PCSTATUS DELETE
```

You can abbreviate the DELETE parameter as DEL.

Issuing the PCSTATUS Command to Clear Entries from the Queue

You can specify the CLEAR parameter with the PCSTATUS command to clear all entries in the PC queue not awaiting transmission.

- Enter the following on the command line in any mode's Primary Selection panel:

```
COMMAND ==>> PCSTATUS CLEAR
```

Issuing the PCSTATUS Command to Check another User's Queue

You can display the status of another users PC transmission queue if you have master password authority.

- Enter the following on the command line in any mode's Primary Selection panel:

```
COMMAND ==>> PCSTATUS userid
```

If the user ID is the same as one of the other operands for the command, enclose it in single quotation marks (') to distinguish it as a user ID. For example, to display the PC transmittal queue for user CAN, you would enter:

```
COMMAND ==>> PCSTATUS 'CAN'
```


Creating Logical Views

This chapter compares the system's two views of SYSOUTs and reports – native and logical – and discusses how to customize the way CA-View displays SYSOUT or reports using logical views.

Native and Logical Views

Native views reflect the actual format of archived reports, while logical views are customized report displays. This section describes these two methods of online viewing and gives you examples of each.

Native Views

A *native view* is the online display of the SYSOUT or report in the form in which it was archived. Each page of the native view contains:

- One or more title records
- One or more column heading records
- Data records
- Zero, one, or more footer records

The native view of a SYSOUT can have one or more pages of job information preceding the first page of data records.

Native View: Example 1

The following illustrates the top of the first page of data of a SYSOUT as displayed in the native view. Note the title and column heading records at the top of the data display area.

```
VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - SJESSON5 ---- REC 0000000 PG 0000001.001 LOCK 00 COL 001 080
COMMAND ==> SCROLL ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
```

.SARPAGE1	ACCOUNT NUMBER	REGION	DIVISION	MONTH TOTAL
.ABERNATHY	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.ACME	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.ADLER	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.ALLISON	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.AXEL	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.ALSTER	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.ALSTON	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.ATNE	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.BALICK	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.BARELL	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.BAROVELLI	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.BASSE	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.BASLICH	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.CANTRELL	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.CELESTE	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.CENNET	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.CHASE	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.CHASIN	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.CHINOIS	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.CLAPKIN	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX

Native View: Example 2

The following illustrates the same SYSOUT in the native view after scrolling down one page. Note that the title and column heading records previously displayed at the top of the first page have scrolled off the top of the page.

```
VIEW 2.0 BROWSE -- SJESSON5 --- REC 0000000 PG 0000001.001 LOCK 00 COL 001 080
COMMAND ==> SCROLL ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
```

.CLAYTON	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.CORELLI	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.DAYAN	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.DAYGLASS	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.DIETERE	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.EDELMAN	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.EDSON	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.FRANK	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.FOURIER	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.GLASSMAN	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.GLABMAN	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.HEIDELBERG	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.HERBERT	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.HEZZENFELD	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.INDIANER	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
NAME	ACCOUNT NUMBER	REGION	DIVISION	MONTH TOTAL
.IJEAKA	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.JACKSON	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.JAMA	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.JASON	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.KRAMAR	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.KROMWELL	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX

Logical Views

Logical views allow you to customize the way CA-View displays SYSOUT and reports without modifying the physical data. Using logical views, you can manipulate the columns of a report, define column headings, assign colors to those columns or headings, and alternate colors throughout a report to make the report more easily readable online.

Logical viewing also provides a basic level of security, since the system administrator can restrict users to certain pre-designated views.

Types of Logical Views

The following table defines the types of logical views:

View	Description
Public	<p>Applies to only one report or SYSOUT ID:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Unrestricted access – view is accessible to all users ■ Restricted access – view is accessible to specified users
Private	<p>Applies to only one report or SYSOUT ID:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ User creates a personal view ■ One user cannot access another user's private view <p>Users can create a private view for their own use if the user is defined to the system as a <i>nonrestricted</i> user. Nonrestricted means that the user has access to the native view (the view that is not secured). Private views can only be created from the native view of a report.</p>
Global	<p>Applies across many reports; based on a generic report or SYSOUT ID specification</p> <p>When the user creates a global view, the user specifies a generic report ID in the definition using a trailing asterisk (for example, PAY*) to determine which reports should be included in the view.</p> <p>Only users with master authority specified by the DEF USER statement can create global logical views.</p>

Logical View Considerations

You can access up to 255 views using the *Vnnn* selection list command (see the section Accessing the View Definition Function from Browse later in this chapter). These views can be private, public, or global views.

Each logical view presentation can be browsed, printed, or distributed. Logical views cannot be stacked (that is, you cannot have a view on top of a view).

Indexing is only performed on public or global view definitions. If an index is defined to a private view, it must match an index definition for a global or public view.

To avoid overloading the system with an individual user's indexes, private logical views can only be used to create new page indexes if they match a public or global view index definition.

What Appears in a Logical View?

A logical view is the modified online display of a SYSOUT or report in CA-View; the data is not altered.

A logical view contains:

- An optional one-line heading that is independent of the data columns and does not scroll off the display during vertical scrolling
- One to six optional column heading lines that do not scroll off the display during vertical scrolling, but can change as the heading records on the pages within the SYSOUT change
- A continuous display of data that you can scroll

Optionally, a user can exclude specific columns, lines, or pages from the view. CA-View also allows users to define columns for display and reorder columns on the display.

Logical View: Example 1

The following illustration shows a logical view of the same SYSOUT shown in the section Native View: Example 1, earlier in this chapter. Compare this illustration with the previous one. Note in particular how the headings have been modified and how the columns of data are defined and reordered.

```
VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - SJESSON5 ---- REC 0000000 PG 0000001.001 LOCK 00 COL 001 080
COMMAND ==> SCROLL ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
NAME          MONTH TOTAL  ACCOUNT NUMBER  DIVISION
-----
ABERNATHY     xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ACME          xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ADLER         xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ALLISON       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
AXEL          xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ALSTER       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ALSTON       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ATNE          xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
BALICK        xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
BARELL        xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
BAROVELLI    xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
BASSE         xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
BASLICH       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
CANTRELL     xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
CELESTE       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
CENNET        xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
CHINOIS       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
CLAPKIN       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
```

Logical View: Example 2

The following illustration shows the same logical view of the SYSOUT after the user has scrolled the display vertically. Note that headings have not scrolled off the display and that the data flows continuously below the headings without the interruption of page headings and footers.

```
VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - SJESSON5 ---- REC 0000000 PG 0000001.001 LOCK 00 COL 001 080
COMMAND ==> SCROLL ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
NAME          MONTH TOTAL  ACCOUNT NUMBER  DIVISION
-----
CLAYTON       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
CORELLI       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
DAYAN         xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
DAYGLASS      xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
DIETERE       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
EDELMAN       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
EDSON         xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
FRANK         xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
FOURIER       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
GLASSMAN      xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
GLABMAN       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
HEIDELBERG    xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
HERBERT       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
HEZZENFELD    xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
INDIANER      xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
IJEAKA        xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
JACKSON       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
JAMA          xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
JASON         xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
KRAMAR        xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
KROMWELL      xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
```

Creating Logical View Definitions—Overview

There are two ways to create a logical view definition:

- The first method, using the primary View Definition panel and four related panels, allows you to create a complete logical view definition.

The primary View Definition panel is accessed from either the primary CA-View panel or from browse mode and is explained in the following section.

- The second method, VIEW COLS mode, uses a single panel. VIEW COLS mode allows less customization than the View Definition panel but is easier to use.

This method is only available from browse and is explained in the section Using VIEW COLS Mode to Create Logical Views later in this chapter.

Using the View Definition Panel to Create Logical Views

Use the primary View Definition panel to create the basic logical view definition and to access the following related panels:

- Primary Heading Specifications panel where you define page headings for the logical view
- Column Specifications panel where you define the data columns for the logical view
- Column Headings Specifications panel where you define the headings for the columns in the logical view
- Page Separation Criteria panel where you specify page indexing criteria that select pages for the view based on the indexing criteria you define

You can access the primary View Definition panel from the Primary Selection panel, from other CA-View panels, or from browse mode. You can define global views pertaining to many reports **only** by accessing the view definition from the primary CA-View panel.

Accessing the View Definition Panel from the Primary Panel

If you have master authority, you can use the DEF VIEW command from the Primary Selection panel. This method allows you to define global views pertaining to many SYSOUTs or reports, as well as public views.

When a user selects a report with the Vnnn line command, CA-View uses private view *nnn*, if one is defined; otherwise, CA-View uses public view *Vnnn*, if that view is defined. If neither private view *nnn* nor public view *nnn* is defined, CA-View uses the most specific global view *nnn*. The sequence of view selection is called the *view hierarchy*.

Modifying an Existing View

1. In the Primary Selection Panel, enter **DEF VIEW** to display a list of all the defined public and global views.
2. Do one of the following in the list panel to display the View Definition panel for the view you want to modify:
 - Enter **S** in the SEL column, and then press Enter.
 - Enter **S *viewid*** on the command line (where *viewid* is the ID of an existing view), and then press Enter.

Creating a New View

1. In the Primary Selection Panel, enter **DEF VIEW** to display a list of all the defined public and global views.
2. Enter **S *viewid*** on the command line of the list panel (where *viewid* is the ID of the view you are creating), then press Enter to display the View Definition panel for the new view.

Deleting a View

1. In the Primary Selection Panel, enter **DEF VIEW** to display a list of all the defined public and global views.
2. Enter **D** in the SEL column of the view you want to delete, and then press Enter to display the Delete Confirmation Panel.

Note: You cannot delete a view from browse mode.

Accessing the View Definition Panel from a Panel Other Than the Primary Panel

- Enter **END** on the command line of the current panel, and then press Enter.

Accessing the View Definition Panel from Browse

The procedure you use to access the View Definition panel will vary depending on whether you are modifying an existing view or creating a new one. Private views and public views can be defined from browse.

Modifying an Existing View

1. In the SYSOUT or Report Selection List, enter **V*nnn*** in the SEL column of the desired SYSOUT or report, where *nnn* is the number of the view you want to modify.
The maximum number is 255.
2. Press Enter to display the browse panel with definition *nnn* of the SYSOUT or report.
3. On the command line of the browse panel, enter **VIEW**, and then press Enter to display the primary View Definition panel.

Creating a New View for Output with No Existing View Definitions

1. In the SYSOUT or Report Selection List, enter **S** in the SEL column of the desired SYSOUT or report.
2. Press Enter to display the browse panel with the native view of the SYSOUT or report.
3. On the command line of the browse panel, enter **VIEW**, and then press Enter to display the primary View Definition panel.

Creating a New View for Output with Existing View Definitions

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Method 1 | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Enter VØ in the SEL column of the desired SYSOUT or report to select the native view.2. Press Enter to display the browse panel with the native view of the SYSOUT or report.3. On the command line of the browse panel, enter VIEW, and then press Enter to display the primary View Definition panel. |
| Method 2 | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Enter S in the Sel column of the desired SYSOUT or report.2. Press Enter to display the View Selection panel.3. Enter S next to the desired Native Browse entry, and then press Enter. CA-View displays the native view of the SYSOUT.4. On the command line of the browse panel, enter VIEW, and then press Enter to display the primary View Definition panel. |

The Primary View Definition Panel

The primary View Definition panel allows you to access all of the functions used to create logical views of SYSOUT and reports in CA-View. This section gives you an overview of this panel and explains its functions.

The following is an illustration of the primary View Definition panel:

VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- VIEW DEFINITION -----			
COMMAND ==>			
VIEW NUMBER	==>		
VIEW ID	==>	SJESSON5	FILTER NAME ==>
PRIVATE (Y/N)	==>		SECURED ==> _ (Y/N)
DESCRIPTION	==>		
DISPLAY ATTRIBUTES (Y/N):			
DEFAULT VIEW	==>	NO	(LOCKED LEFT COLUMN ==> NO
CARRIAGE CONTROLS	==>	YES	
DATA EXTRACTION BY PAGE:			
PAGES TO EXCLUDE	==>	(Pages are excluded from top of file)	
RECORDS TO EXCLUDE	==>	(Records are excluded from top of page)	
RECORDS TO DISPLAY	==>	(Leave blank for entire page)	
To select the following, enter the 1-character code on the command input line:			
H - Define primary heading		P - Define page separation criteria	
C - Define column specifications		L - Define color specifications	
Enter END command to reenter viewing of report			

The following sections describe the display and input fields of the primary View Definition panel. These descriptions are divided into sections that follow the layout of the menu.

Command Line

The following table describes the commands that are available on this panel.

- Enter the command on the command line (along with any parameters), then press Enter.

Command Word	Description
DELETE	Deletes the current view of the SYSOUT
GET <i>n</i>	<p>Displays a previously-defined logical view, where <i>n</i> is the number of the view you want to display</p> <p>To retrieve view <i>n</i> of a SYSOUT other than the one currently displayed or to retrieve a global view, use the <i>sysout-id</i> parameter as follows:</p> <pre>COMMAND ===> GET <i>n sysout-id</i></pre> <p>where <i>sysout-id</i> is a full name or the name of a global view ending in an asterisk.</p> <p>If private view <i>n</i> exists, it will be retrieved; otherwise, if public view <i>n</i> exists, it will be retrieved.</p> <p>Note: If a global view is retrieved, it can only be saved as a private or public view if you enter the view definition from browse.</p>
REPLACE	<p>Replaces a previously-defined logical view with the current logical view</p> <p>There are two ways to enter this command:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ When entered without a view number, as below: <pre>COMMAND ===> REPLACE</pre> <p>the view you are currently creating will replace the view that is listed in the VIEW NUMBER field.</p> ■ When entered with a view number, as below: <pre>COMMAND ===> REPLACE <i>n</i></pre> <p>the view you are currently creating will replace the view with the number you specify.</p> <p>In the following example:</p> <pre>COMMAND ===> REPLACE 6</pre> <p>the view you are currently creating will replace view number 6.</p>

Command Word	Description
SAVE	<p>Saves the logical view you are currently creating</p> <p>Important! We recommend that you periodically save your view as you are creating it. If you exit the SYSOUT or report without saving the definition, it is deleted.</p> <p>You can enter this command in two ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ When entered without a view number, CA-View saves the definition with the view number displayed in the VIEW NUMBER field: COMMAND ==> SAVE■ When entered with a view number, CA-View saves the view with the number specified in the command. For example: COMMAND ==> SAVE 5 <p>Use the SAVE command with a view number to save a view definition for the first time or to assign a new number to an existing view you are modifying.</p> <p>Note: If you are assigning a new number to an existing view, you cannot use a number already assigned.</p>

In addition to the primary commands, you can access the other panels in the View Definition series: enter one of the following options on the command line and press Enter:

Option	Description
H	Displays the panel on which you can define the primary heading
C	Displays the panel on which you can define the column specifications
P	Displays the panel on which you can define page definition criteria
L	<p>Displays the panel on which you can define color specification criteria for the lines of the report</p> <p>You can also specify alternating color or highlighting every <i>n</i> lines to make the report more easily readable.</p>

Identification Fields

The following table lists the fields on the primary View Definition panel used to identify both the SYSOUT (or report) for which you are creating a logical view, and the view itself:

Field	Description
VIEW NUMBER	<p>Displays the number of the logical view that you are currently browsing</p> <p>If you are creating a new view from the native view, this field will be blank until you save the view and assign it a number.</p>
VIEW ID	<p>Displays one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The ID of the SYSOUT or report for which you are currently creating a view ■ A generic global name
PRIVATE	<p>Specifies whether the view is private</p> <p>Valid codes are:</p> <p>Y Indicates that this view is currently only for private use</p> <p>N Allows others to use the view (global views cannot be private)</p> <p>Note: Because global views cannot be private, this field only appears on View Definition panels accessed from browse.</p>
FILTER NAME	<p>Displays the name of the filter to be automatically invoked when this view is used</p> <p>A filter name is only valid for public or global views (not private).</p>
SECURED	<p>Indicates whether the view is secured:</p> <p>Y Indicates that this is a secured view and requires clearance to access, such as provided from CA-Deliver</p> <p>N Indicates that this is an unsecured view which anyone can access</p> <p>If the user is defined to have access to all views, the user also has access to those views not defined as secured.</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>Describes the view you are creating</p> <p>This description appears on the View Selection Menu and can be a maximum of 40 characters.</p>

Display Attributes
Fields

The following table lists and describes the fields you use to control the display of the logical view you are creating:

Field	Description
DEFAULT VIEW	Indicates whether this is the default view Valid values are: YES Makes this view the default This view will be displayed when you select this SYSOUT or report for browsing using the S selection code on the SYSOUT or Report Selection List. If there are multiple default views, the first view for which you have authorized access will be the one CA-View displays for browsing. NO Indicates that this is not a default view
LOCK LEFT COLUMN	Locks the leftmost column Valid values are: YES Prevents the leftmost column of data from scrolling off the screen during horizontal scrolling For this option to be effective, you must first define the left column (see the section Specifying Columns or the section Using VIEW COLS Mode to Create Logical Views later in this chapter). NO Allows the left column to scroll off the screen
CARRIAGE CONTROLS	Controls carriage control display Valid values are: NO Removes the carriage control characters from the display YES Displays the carriage control characters

Data Extraction by
Page Fields

The following table lists and describes the fields that are used to extract data from the pages of the SYSOUT or report for which you are creating the logical view:

Field	Description
PAGES TO EXCLUDE	<p>Specifies the number of pages you wish to exclude from the beginning of the SYSOUT</p> <p>This is particularly useful for excluding JCL listings from the logical view you are creating. This option does not delete the pages from the SYSOUT, only from the view.</p>
RECORDS TO EXCLUDE	<p>Specifies the number of records you wish to exclude from the beginning of each page of the view you are creating</p> <p>This will probably include heading records that you are replacing with your own custom headings. The records are not deleted from the SYSOUT, only from the view.</p> <p>Note: This option specifies the number of records, not necessarily the number of lines. Carriage control is not taken into account.</p>
RECORDS TO DISPLAY	<p>Specifies the number of records to display on each page of the logical view</p> <p>This is particularly useful if you wish to exclude footer records from the logical view you are creating. Records that you have excluded from the beginning of the page with the RECORDS TO EXCLUDE option are not to be included in this number.</p> <p>Note: This is the number of records, not the number of lines. Carriage control is not taken into account.</p>

Primary View Definition Example

The following illustration shows the primary View Definition panel for a sample report:

```

VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- VIEW DEFINITION -----
COMMAND ==>
VIEW NUMBER    ==> 1
VIEW ID        ==> SJESSON5
PRIVATE (Y/N)  ==>
FILTER NAME    ==>
SECURED        ==> _ (Y/N)

DESCRIPTION    ==>

DISPLAY ATTRIBUTES:
  DEFAULT VIEW    ==> NO    (Specify YES or NO)
  LOCKED LEFT COLUMN ==> YES (Specify YES or NO)
  CARRIAGE CONTROLS ==> NO   (Specify YES or NO)

DATA EXTRACTION BY PAGE:
  PAGES TO EXCLUDE ==> 1    (Pages are excluded from top of file )
  RECORDS TO EXCLUDE ==> 7   (Records are excluded from top of page)
  RECORDS TO DISPLAY ==>     (Leave blank for entire page)

To select the following, enter the 1-character code on the command input line:
  H - Define primary heading      P - Define page separation criteria
  C - Define column specifications L - Define color specifications

Enter END command to reenter viewing of report

```

The values in the fields indicate that:

- This will not be a default view.
- The leftmost column will be locked.
- Carriage controls will not be displayed.
- Page one of the report will be excluded (since the first page was a title page).
- The first seven records from the top of each page will be excluded (since these records contain the standard headings, and we will be creating our own).

Specifying Primary Headings

The Primary Heading Specifications panel of the View Definition series allows you to specify the heading that appears at the top of each page of the SYSOUT or report.

The heading can be composed of data extracted from the SYSOUT or report for which you are creating the logical view definition and/or text that you supply. If you use data extracted from the SYSOUT page, the primary heading will change from page to page to reflect the data in the selected record on each page.

Accessing the Primary Heading Specifications Panel

- On the command line of the primary View Definition panel, enter **H** (Define Primary Heading), and then press Enter.

The Primary Heading Specifications Panel

The following is an illustration of the Primary Heading Specifications panel:

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- VIEW DEFINITION FOR SJESSION5 ----- ROW 00001 OF 00001
COMMAND ==>                                     SCROLL ==> PAGE

SCROLL HEADING ==> NO      (Specify YES or NO)

PRIMARY HEADING SPECIFICATIONS:
SEL REC POS LEN CLR HLT TEXT

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

The following tables describe the input fields of the Primary Heading Specifications panel. The tables follow the order in which the fields appear in the panel.

General Input Fields

The following table defines general input fields:

Field	Description
COMMAND	Used to enter system-wide commands (see the Commands section in the chapter “Introduction”)
SCROLL	Valid values are:
HEADING	NO Prevents the primary heading from scrolling left to right
	YES Allows the primary heading to scroll right to left
SEL	Used to enter any of the system-wide selection codes for manipulating data: inserting, deleting, repeating, copying, and moving

Fields to Extract Text Use the following fields to extract text from the data records of the SYSOUT:

Field	Description
REC	The number of the record on the logical page from which you want to extract data for the primary heading
POS	The starting column number of the data you want to extract for the primary heading Position 1 is the column following the carriage control. The carriage control character itself cannot be included in the selection.
LEN	The length of the data to be extracted for the primary heading, starting from the character specified in the POS field

A Field to Define Your Own Text Use the following field to supply your own text for the primary heading:

Field	Description
CLR	Specifies a color to use (blue, red, pink, green, turquoise, yellow, white)
HLT	Specifies a type of highlighting to use Values are bold (B), reverse video (R), or underscore (U).
TEXT	Specifies text for the primary heading CA-View encloses the text in single quotes. Note: If you wish to include blank spaces, you must explicitly supply the quotes; otherwise, CA-View will delete the embedded blank spaces.

Primary Heading Specifications Example

The following is an example of the Primary Heading Specifications panel for the test view presented in the previous example. The data displayed in these fields will change as the data in the specified position on the SYSOUT pages changes. To separate the fields in the heading, insert vertical bars with several blank spaces on either side.

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- VIEW DEFINITION FOR SJESSON5 ----- ROW 00001 OF 00005
COMMAND ==>                                SCROLL ==> PAGE

SCROLL HEADING ==> NO (Specify YES or NO)

PRIMARY HEADING SPECIFICATIONS:
SEL REC POS LEN CLR HLT TEXT
  4   7  24   R   B   ' | '
      4  35  27   W   U   ' | '
      4  96  26   B   R   ' | '
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

The values in the fields indicate that:

- This heading will not scroll off the page as you scroll left to right.
- Although the primary heading has been defined using five lines on the specifications panel, all five lines will be displayed in the view as one continuous line.
- Lines two and three are used to insert vertical bars between the pieces of data selected from record four of the SYSOUT.

The heading will be displayed as shown in the following logical view illustration:

```
VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - SJESSON5 ---- REC 0000000 PG 0000001.001 LOCK 00 COL 001 080
COMMAND ==>                                SCROLL ==> PAGE
NAME          | MONTH TOTAL | ACCOUNT NUMBER |          DIVISION
```

The data extracted from the SYSOUT by the specifications in lines one, three, and five will change as the data on the pages in that position changes – that is, with this heading, you will be able to keep track of the month total, account number, and division as you scroll through the SYSOUT.

Specifying Columns

The Column Specifications panel of the View Definition series is used to define the columns of data for the logical view definition that you are creating. Using this panel, you can control the width and order of the columns; you can also specify up to six default header lines that will be displayed above each column of data you define.

Accessing the Column Specifications Panel

- Enter C (Define Column Specifications) on the command line of the primary View Definition panel, and then press Enter.

The Column Specifications Panel

The following is an illustration of the Primary Column Specifications panel.

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- VIEW DEFINITION FOR SJESSON5 ----- ROW 00001 OF 00001
COMMAND ==> SCROLL ==> PAGE

DEFAULT COLUMN HEADING RECORD NUMBERS AND COLORING INFORMATION:
HED1 =>      HED2 =>      HED3 =>      HED4 =>      HED5 =>      HED6 =>
CLR1 =>      CLR2 =>      CLR3 =>      CLR4 =>      CLR5 =>      CLR6 =>
HLT1 =>      HLT2 =>      HLT3 =>      HLT4 =>      HLT5 =>      HLT6 =>

COLUMN SPECIFICATIONS:
SEL POS LEN HDG CLR HLT TEXT

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the display and input fields of the Column Specifications panel. These descriptions are divided into sections that follow the layout of the panel.

Field	Description
Command	<p>Used to enter system-wide commands</p> <p>You can also enter the COPY command, which copies the column specifications from the logical view of another SYSOUT or report.</p> <p>You must include the <i>n</i> parameter to indicate which view number to copy, and the <i>sysout-id</i> parameter to indicate the SYSOUT from which to copy the view.</p> <p>You can enter a Report ID in place of the SYSOUT ID. This command is entered in the following format:</p> <pre>COMMAND ==> copy n sysout-id</pre>
Default Column Heading Record Numbers and Coloring Information	<p>Represents one of the six lines (labeled HED1 - HED6) in the default column headings</p> <p>In each field you can enter the number of a record from the SYSOUT or report that you wish to use as a heading for the logical view you are creating. Record numbers you specify here are relative to the beginning of the logical page. If you leave one of these fields blank, a blank heading line will be inserted.</p> <p>For each heading, you can also assign a color (CLR1 - CLR6) and highlights attribute (HLT1 - HLT6). See CLR and HLT fields later in this table, for possible color and highlight settings, respectively.</p>
SEL	<p>Used to enter system-wide selection codes for manipulating data: inserting, deleting, repeating, copying, and moving</p> <p>You can also enter the H selection code, which displays the Column Heading Specifications Panel on which you can define custom headings for the column you are defining on that line.</p>
POS	<p>Specifies the column number in which the data that you wish to extract for a column begins</p> <p>Position 1 is the column following the carriage control. The carriage control character itself cannot be included in the selection.</p>

Field	Description
LEN	Specifies the length of the data column that you will include in this logical view beginning with the character specified in the POS field
HDG	Displays one of the following: YES If you created a custom heading for the column defined on this line Blank If you did not create a custom heading
CLR	Specifies the color (blue, red, pink, green, turquoise, yellow, white)
HLT	Specifies the type of highlighting Values are bold (B), reverse video (R), or underscore (U).
TEXT	Specifies a column of constant text in this field The text you supply will appear in the specified column on every line of the logical view of the SYSOUT or report. The text will automatically be enclosed in single quotes (if you do not supply them). Note: If you wish to include blank spaces, either as a column, or before or after text you have specified, you must explicitly enclose the text that contains the blanks with single quotes; otherwise, CA-View will delete the blank spaces.

Column Specifications Example

The following is an example of the Column Specifications panel for the test view presented in the previous examples:

```

VIEW 2.0 ALL -----VIEW  DEFINITION FOR SJESSON5 ----- ROW 00001 OF 00005
COMMAND ==>                                     SCROLL ==> PAGE

DEFAULT COLUMN HEADING RECORD NUMBERS AND COLORING INFORMATION:
  HED1 =>      HED2 => 4    HED3 => 5    HED4 => 6    HED5 => 7    HED6 => 8
  CLR1 =>      CLR2 =>      CLR3 =>      CLR4 =>      CLR5 =>      CLR6 =>
  HLT1 =>      HLT2 =>      HLT3 =>      HLT4 =>      HLT5 =>      HLT6 =>

COLUMN SPECIFICATIONS:
SEL POS LEN HDG CLR HLT TEXT
  1   18
      23  21
      73  23
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```


Notice the following:

- The H1 field was left blank to force a blank heading line.
- The second and fourth lines in the column specifications will insert columns of blanks. These are useful for making the logical view easier to read by separating the columns of data with empty space.
- You can rearrange the order of the columns by changing the order in which they were specified. The first column listed is the first column that will be displayed.

The following illustration shows how CA-View will display the SYSOUT using the column definition created for the example.

```

VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - SJESSON5 ----- EC 00000000 PG 00000001.001 LOCK 00 COL 001 080
COMMAND ==> SCROLL ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
NAME          MONTH TOTAL  ACCOUNT NUMBER          DIVISION
-----
ABERNATHY     xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
ACME          xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
ADLER         xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
ALLISON       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
AXEL          xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
ALSTER        xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
ALSTON        xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
ATNE          xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
BALICK        xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
BARELL        xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
BAROVELLI     xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
BASSE         xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
BASLICH       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
CANTRELL      xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
CELESTE       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
CENNET        xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
CHASE         xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
CHASIN        xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
CHINOIS       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx
CLAPKIN       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx        xxxxxxxx

```

Compare this with the native view of the SYSOUT shown in the section Native View: Example 1, earlier in this chapter.

Note: Since this view uses custom headings, the default headings specified on the Column Specifications panel have no effect.

Specifying Column Headings

The Column Heading Specifications panel is used to define the headings that you want to appear over the columns of a SYSOUT or report. You can define up to six lines of column headings for each column within a view definition. Each line in a column heading can consist of records extracted from the SYSOUT or report, and/or text that you supply.

The following section provides an overview of this panel and its functions.

Accessing the Column Heading Specifications Panel

- Enter **H** in the SEL column of the Primary Column Specifications panel to the left of the column for which you are defining headings, and then press Enter.

The Column Heading Specifications Panel

The following is an illustration of the Column Heading Specifications panel:

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL -----VIEW  DEFINITION FOR SJESSON5 ----- ROW 00001 OF 00001
COMMAND ==>                                           SCROLL ==> PAGE
COLUMN HEADING SPECIFICATIONS:
SEL REC CLR HLT TEXT
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the display and input fields of the Column Heading Specifications panel. These descriptions are divided into sections that correspond to the layout of the panel.

Field	Description
COMMAND	Used to enter system-wide commands
SEL	Used to enter system-wide selection codes for manipulating data: inserting, deleting, repeating, copying, and moving.
REC	Specifies the number of the record on the logical page from which you want to extract data for the column heading The data you extract from this record will start in the same position and continue for the length specified in the column specifications for this column.
CLR	Specifies a color to use (blue, red, pink, green, turquoise, yellow, white)
HLT	Specifies a type of highlighting to use Values are bold (B), reverse video (R), or underscore (U).
TEXT	Specifies text for the column heading. CA-View encloses the text in single quotes (if you do not supply them). Note: If you wish to include blank spaces, either as a column, heading or preceding or following other text, you must explicitly enclose the text with blanks in single quotes; otherwise, CA-View will delete the blank spaces. To include a blank line within a column heading, you must have at least one blank space enclosed in quotes in the TEXT field for that line of the heading.

Specifying and Accessing Page Indexes

CA-View can create a multi-level index of pages within a SYSOUT or report. For example, you might specify a field that appears on every page of a report – this could be the number or name of a division in your organization. This page indexing information becomes a part of the logical view definition. When you archive copies of this SYSOUT or report, CA-View examines each page for this indexing criteria, and creates an additional selection list, showing each value that has appeared in this indexing field. You then have the option of selecting the entire report or SYSOUT for viewing, or selecting only the pages that contain any one of the given index fields.

To avoid overloading the system with individual user indexes, private logical views can only be used to create new page indexes if they match a public or global view index definition.

This section provides an overview of the panels used to specify the indexing criteria, and the panels through which you select SYSOUTs or reports that have page indexing as part of their view definitions.

Page indexing criteria for private views are not examined during the archival process. Page indexes are built using all view numbers for public and global view definitions only. Therefore, if you are defining page indexing criteria for a private view, it must match page indexing criteria for a public or global view. For example, if public view 1 exists for a given report ID, no global view 1s will be used. If public view 1 does not exist, only the most specific global view 1 will be used for building the page index for view number 1. This applies for all view numbers.

AFP and Xerox Reports and Cross-Report Indexing

For AFP or Xerox reports that were archived by the CA-View SARFSS interface to participate in cross-report indexing, you must do the following:

- Define a logical view for the report.
- Define page indexes to match the view with the same names as the ACIF or Xerox indexes.

Indexing is case insensitive. Any index information you specify (LINE, COL, LENGTH, EXTRACT) is ignored. The match is based on the length of the index name, or until a blank is reached.

Note: Private views cannot participate in cross-report indexing.

Accessing the Page Separation Criteria Panel

- Enter **P** (Define Page Separation Criteria) on the command line of the primary View Definition panel, and then press Enter.

The Page Separation Criteria Panel

The following is an illustration of the Page Separation Criteria panel:

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- VIEW DEFINITION FOR SJESSON5 -----ROW 00001 OF 00008
COMMAND ==>                                         SCROLL ==> PAGE

PAGE SEPARATION CRITERIA:
  CROSS REPORT INDEX ==> NO      (SPECIFY YES OR NO)

SEL INDEX    LINE  COLUMN  LENGTH  EXTRACT

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

Field Descriptions

The following table defines the various fields found on the Page Separation Criteria panel. This table lists the field names in the same order in which the panel displays them.

Field	Description
Command	Used to enter a system-wide command
Line	Specifies the number of the line that contains the field where you want CA-View to index the SYSOUT group Note: Since this is the line number, not the record number, you must take into consideration carriage control characters. Use the WHERE command to determine the line number. (See the section Determining Cursor Position – the WHERE Command, later in this chapter.)
Column	Specifies the starting column number of the field where you want CA-View to index the SYSOUT group
Length	Specifies the length of the field with which you want CA-View to index the SYSOUT group
SEL	Allows you to do SElection operations on all page indexes you create

Field	Description
Index	<p>Specifies the index name</p> <p>Each page index location has a name. You can specify index names in the CA-View Primary Selection panel to invoke the CA-View cross-report indexing capability. All reports that participate in cross-report indexing and match the criteria you specify will then be displayed in the CA-View selection lists.</p>
Extract	<p>Specifies the extract option to be used for multi-level indexing</p> <p>There are three extract options:</p> <p>FIRST Extracts only the first instance of text in this field to create the page index</p> <p>ALL Extracts every instance of the text to create the page index</p> <p>NBLK Extracts only non-blank text to create the page index</p>
Cross-Report Index	<p>Specifies whether the page indexes created for this logical view will participate in cross-report indexing</p> <p>Reports that participate are displayed on the CA-View selection lists, when both SYSOUT ID and INDEX criteria are specified in the Primary Selection panel. For a report to participate, its page index must reside on the disk database.</p>

Page Separation Criteria Example

The following illustration shows the Page Separation Criteria Panel for the TESTRPT SYSOUT:

```

VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- VIEW DEFINITION FOR TESTRPT -----
COMMAND ==>
ROW 00001 OF 00008
SCROLL ==> PAGE

PAGE SEPARATION CRITERIA:
CROSS REPORT INDEX ==> NO (SPECIFY YES OR NO)

SEL INDEX LINE COLUMN LENGTH EXTRACT
DIVISION 1 1 10 NBLK
NAME 2 1 30 FIRST

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

Be aware of the following:

- This example uses multi-level indexing.
- You can define up to eight levels of index.
- For TESTRPT, the primary index is called DIVISION and the sub-index is called NAME.

The following is an illustration of the View Selection panel; note that page indexing information is included as part of the logical view definition.

```

VIEW 2.0 EXPO ----- VIEW SELECTION FOR REPORT1 -----
COMMAND ==>
HALF
SCROLL ==>

INDEX VALUE ==>

SEL NUM ACC DESCRIPTION INDEX
--- 000 PUB NATIVE BROWSE
--- 001 PUB VIEW INDEXED BY DIVISION AND NAME DIVISION
--- 002 PUB VIEW INDEXED BY TITLE TITLE
--- 003 PUB VIEW INDEXED BY STATE STATE
--- 004 PUB VIEW INDEXED BY DATE DATE
--- 005 PUB VIEW INDEXED BY NAME NAME
--- 006 PUB
--- 007 PUB
--- 008 PRV USER PRIVATE LOGICAL VIEW

```

- Each primary index name (DIVISION, TITLE, and so on) is listed with the view description.
- The Index Value field allows you to enter an initial text string to be located from the index choices.

Accessing the Page Index Selection List

1. Do one of the following in the View Selection panel (see the preceding illustration):
 - Enter the number of the view on the command line.
 - Enter **S** to the left of the desired entry.
2. Optionally enter a value in the INDEX VALUE field that will be used with your selection.

If there is an exact match between the value entered and a page index value, that text is displayed directly (bypassing the Page Index Selection List). If there is not an exact match, the Page Index Selection list is presented and you are positioned as close as possible to the value entered. If the logical view selected does not contain a page index, the index value is ignored.

3. Press Enter to display the Page Index Selection List.

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL -- PAGE INDEX SELECTION LIST FOR SJESSRUG -----
COMMAND ==>                                     SCROLL ==> PAGE

SEL DIVISION  NAME                                     ST D
*** ALL PAGES ***
  100         ROBERT EINSTEIN                          MZ 1
  200         WILL DOE                                  NY 0
  300         JOHN CLINTON                             AK 0
  400         TIM REAGAN                                CA 9
  500         BOB BUSCH                                 TS 1
  600         RONALD FORD                               MY N
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

This list displays all of the values that CA-View found for the selected index. This selection list allows you to display either all of the pages in the SYSOUT or report, or display only those pages selected by the chosen index. The Page Index Selection list supports the LOCATE command which you can use to scroll directly to a particular page index value.

4. Use the LOCATE command to scroll directly to a particular page index value.

Text for the LOCATE command is converted to uppercase. This is true if the value is entered on either the command line of the Page Index Selection list or in the Index value field of the View Selection panel. To retain the case of the entered value, you must enter it as a text string, (*t'textstring'*). For example:

```
INDEX VALUE ==> abCDefg
locates "ABCDEFGF".

COMMAND ==> LOCATE t'abCDefg'
locates "abCDefg".
```

Creating the Page Indexes: Online and Batch

Once you have defined page separation criteria for a report, CA-View automatically creates the page index when it archives subsequent versions of the report.

You can manually create a page index for a report that is already archived or create additional indexes for a report. Since the report must be on primary DASD, you may have to load it back to DASD first. If the report was already backed up to tape or optical disk, it is backed up again along with its index. If you do not want the reports to be written to tape or optical again, you can use the DI command to delete any indexes you created.

You can create a page index in batch or online mode:

- In batch mode, you submit a SARBCH job using the INDEX control statement.

For information on SARBCH INDEX, see the *System Reference Guide*.

- In online mode, use the I command (see the following section).

Creating a Page Index—the I Command

Online, to create a batch job to build or rebuild the page indexes, do the following:

1. Enter **I** next to the SYSOUT ID to be indexed, then press Enter.

VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----									
COMMAND ==>					SCROLL ==> PAGE				
SEL ID	JOBNAME	JOBID	ARCH DATE/TIME	GEN LOC	LINES	PAGES	XCODE		
i	SJESSON5	SJESSON5	J05382 04/20/96 21:56	65 DISK	52	13			
	SJESSON5	SJESSON5	J05382 04/20/96 21:27	65 OPEN	0	0			
	SJESSON5	SJESSON5	J05382 04/20/96 21:23	65 OPEN	0	0			
	SJESSON5	SJESSON5	J05401 04/04/96 15:21	65 DISK	52	13			
	SJESSON5	SJESSON5	J05369 04/04/96 15:14	65 DISK	32	8			
	SJESSON5	SJESSON5	J05455 10/09/95 23:14	58 PERM	514	46			
	SJESSON5	SJESSON5	J05451 10/09/95 23:10	58 PERM	514	44			
	SJESSON6	SJESSON6	J05963 09/11/95 13:18	54 PTAP	81	4			
	SJESSRAA	SJESSRAA	J05741 08/24/96 14:22	63 PERM	19	3	JCLERR		
	SJESSRDD	SJESSRDD	J05073 08/24/96 14:22	63 PERM	37	3			
	SJESSREA	SJESSREA	J05750 08/24/96 14:22	63 PERM	37	3			
	SJESSRFD	SJESSRFD	J05093 08/24/96 14:22	63 PERM	37	3			
	SJESSRGF	SJESSRGF	J05528 08/24/96 14:22	63 PERM	37	3			
	SJESSRND	SJESSRND	J05110 08/24/96 14:22	63 PERM	37	3			
	SJESSRNG	SJESSRNG	J05736 08/24/96 14:22	63 PERM	37	3			
	SJESSRPA	SJESSRPA	J05780 08/24/96 14:22	63 PERM	37	3			

The JCL CREATED message appears in the upper-right corner of the panel.

2. Do one of the following:
 - Enter **SUB**mit on the command line to submit the JCL.
 - Let CA-View submit the job when you log off.

Prior to logoff, you are prompted for JOB statement information.

An archived report must reside on the primary disk database to be indexed. If a report is on tape or secondary disk, use the L (load) command, followed by I (index).

Modifying and Creating Page Indexes

Warning! If you want to change the page separation criteria for a page-indexed report, **create a new logical view** and define the new page separation criteria to the new view.

For example, suppose view 2 of a report has page separation criteria defined. If you change the page separation criteria for view 2 and save the changes, you will get an error panel if you try to browse the report using view 2. The page separation criteria specified in the panels does not match the page separation index CA-View has in its database for view 2.

As a precaution against this type of error, CA-View does not save changes made to a view unless you enter SAVE on the command line of the View Definition panel. Using PF3 to exit the panel does **not** save any updates made.

If you inadvertently change the criteria after the page separation index was created, you can re-index the report (using the I selection command or SARBCH INDEX job) with the new criteria. You will then be able to browse the newly indexed report online.

Each time that a report is archived, all page separation criteria that are currently specified for the report are used to create the page indexes. Also, when you manually create the page index (using the I selection command or SARBCH INDEX job), all current page separation criteria for all views are used to create the page indexes.

If a report that has been copied to tape and/or secondary disk is indexed or re-indexed, it will be copied to tape and/or secondary disk again unless you use the online DI command or SARBCH /DELETE INDEX to delete the new index first.

Specifying Colors

To make the rows of a report more easily readable online, you can have CA-View present rows in alternating colors and highlight characteristics, as presented in this section.

Accessing the Alternating Color Panel

- Enter L (Define Color Specifications) on the command line of the primary View Definition panel, and then press Enter.

The Alternating Color Specification Panel

The following is an illustration of the Alternating Color Specification panel.

```
VIEW 2.0 EXPO ----- VIEW DEFINITION FOR REPORT1 -----
COMMAND ==>                                           SCROLL ==>

ALTERNATING COLOR SPECIFICATION:

FIRST COLOR ==>                FIRST HIGHLIGHT ==>
SECOND COLOR ==>              SECOND HIGHLIGHT ==>

LINE COUNT   ==> 1
```

Field Descriptions

The following table defines the various fields found on the Alternating Color Specification panel. This table lists the field names in the same order in which the panel displays them.

Field	Description
First Color	Specifies the first color to use (blue, red, pink, green, turquoise, yellow, white)
First Highlight	Specifies the first highlight characteristic to use Values are bold (B), reverse video (R), or underscore (U).
Second Color	Specifies the color to be alternated with the first color
Second Highlight	Specifies the highlight characteristic to be alternated with the first highlight characteristic
Line Count	Specifies the number of lines to consider one group (for example, alternate every line, every three lines, and so on)

Using VIEW COLS Mode to Create Logical Views

The VIEW COLS mode provides an easy way to create logical views. It simplifies the process of defining the columns for a view by allowing you to define the columns in browse mode. When you exit this mode, CA-View takes the column specifications that you defined and enters them into the Column Specifications Panel. You can then save these specifications as part of a logical view. VIEW COLS mode also allows you to specify Page Separation Criteria, and default Column Heading Specifications.

When you are in the VIEW COLS mode, CA-View displays the SYSOUT or report in its native browse format. CA-View also displays four additional header lines above the SYSOUT, and it is on these lines that you define the columns.

Accessing the VIEW COLS Mode from Browse

The procedure you use to access the View Definition panel will vary depending on whether you are modifying an existing view or creating a new one.

Modifying an Existing View

1. In the SYSOUT or Report Selection List, enter **Vnnn** in the SEL column of the desired SYSOUT or report, where *nnn* is the number of the view you want to modify.
The maximum number is 255.
2. Press Enter to display the browse panel with definition *nnn* of the SYSOUT or report.
3. On the command line of the browse panel, enter **VIEW COLS**, and then press Enter to display the primary View Definition panel.

Creating a New View for Output with No Existing View Definitions

1. In the SYSOUT or Report Selection List, enter **S** in the SEL column of the desired SYSOUT or report.
2. Press Enter to display the browse panel with the native view of the SYSOUT or report.
3. On the command line of the browse panel, enter **VIEW COLS**, then press Enter to display the primary View Definition panel.

Creating a New View for Output with Existing View Definitions

- Method 1
1. Enter **VØ** in the SEL column of the desired SYSOUT or report to select the native view.
 2. Press Enter to display the browse panel with the native view of the SYSOUT or report.
 3. On the command line of the browse panel, enter **VIEW COLS**, and then press Enter to display the primary View Definition panel.
- Method 2
1. Enter **S** in the Sel column of the desired SYSOUT or report.
 2. Press Enter to display the View Selection panel.
 3. Enter **S** next to the desired Native Browse entry, and then press Enter.
CA-View displays the native view of the SYSOUT.
 4. On the command line of the browse panel, enter **VIEW COLS**, and then press Enter to display the primary View Definition panel.

SYSOUT Selection Example for the VIEW COLS Mode

This section illustrates how to select a SYSOUT for which to create a logical view definition from browse. You will select a report for which views have been previously defined. Because you do not know which view numbers have been defined, you will first access the View Selection panel and then enter the VIEW COLS mode.

1. Select the report for browsing from the SYSOUT Selection List (as shown in the illustration below), and then press Enter.

VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- SYSOUT SELECTION LIST -----									
COMMAND ==>							SCROLL ==> PAGE		
SEL	ID	JOBNAME	JOBID	ARCH DATE/TIME	GEN LOC	LINES	PAGES	XCODE	
5	CLS1JE4	CLS1JE4	J07611	04/05/96 16:38	42 PTAP	745	36		
	CLS1JE4-R2	CLS1JE4	J07611	04/05/96 16:38	42 PTAP	506	14		
	CLS1JE4-R4	CLS1JE4	J07611	04/05/96 16:38	42 PDK2	103	8		
	CLS1JE4-R5	CLS1JE4	J07611	04/05/96 16:38	42 PDK2	25	2		
	CLS3JS4	CLS3JS4	J07309	04/05/96 09:50	42 PTAP	86	7		
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05123	08/28/95 20:30	54 PTAP	284	6		
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05123	08/28/95 20:30	54 PTAP	15	1		
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117	08/28/95 20:23	54 PTAP	177	3		
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117	08/28/95 20:23	54 PTAP	108	3		
	DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117	08/28/95 20:23	54 PTAP	15	1		
	DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124	08/28/95 20:31	54 PTAP	177	3		
	DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124	08/28/95 20:31	54 PTAP	108	3		
	FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09821	05/06/96 09:45	43 PTAP	723	21		
	FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09821	05/06/96 09:45	43 PTAP	66	4		
	FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09818	05/06/96 09:41	43 PTAP	723	21		
	FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09818	05/06/96 09:41	43 PTAP	66	4		
	FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J03711	07/12/96 10:29	47 PTAP	821	23		

CA-View displays the View Selection list as shown in the following illustration. Note that neither view 006 nor 007 has been defined; these are available for your use.

```

VIEW 2.0 EXPO ----- VIEW SELECTION FOR REPORT1 -----
COMMAND==>                                SCROLL ==> HALF

      INDEX VALUE ==>

SEL NUM ACC DESCRIPTION                                INDEX
--- 000 PUB NATIVE BROWSE
--- 001 PUB VIEW INDEXED BY DIVISION AND NAME          DIVISION
--- 002 PUB VIEW INDEXED BY TITLE                      TITLE
--- 003 PUB VIEW INDEXED BY STATE                      STATE
--- 004 PUB VIEW INDEXED BY DATE                      DATE
--- 005 PUB VIEW INDEXED BY NAME                      NAME
--- 006 PUB
--- 007 PUB
--- 008 PRV USER PRIVATE LOGICAL VIEW

```

- To access the native view, enter **0** on the Option line, then press Enter.

CA-View displays the SYSOUT in the native browse mode, as shown in the following illustration.

```

VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - SJESSON5 ----- REC 0000000 PG 0000001.001 LOCK 00 COL 001 080
COMMAND ==> VIEW COLS                                SCROLL ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
.SARPAGE1
NAME          ACCOUNT NUMBER    REGION    DIVISION    MONTH TOTAL
-----
.ABERNATHY    XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.ACME         XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.ADLER        XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.ALLISON      XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.AXEL         XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.ALSTER       XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.ALSTON       XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.ATNE         XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.BALICK       XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.BARELL       XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.BAROVELLI    XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.BASSE        XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.BASLICH      XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.CANTRELL     XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.CELESTE      XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.CENNET       XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.CHASE        XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.CHASIN       XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.CHINOIS      XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX
.CLAPKIN      XXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXX

```

- To access the VIEW COLS mode, enter **VIEW COLS** on the Option line, then press Enter.

The SYSOUT is displayed in native view with the VIEW COLS header lines. See the following section for instructions on using this mode to create a view definition.

Using the VIEW COLS Mode

When you access SYSOUT or reports in the VIEW COLS mode, CA-View displays the output in its native view, and places the four VIEW COLS header lines between the CA-View command line and the beginning of the SYSOUT.

The following is an illustration of SYSOUT in the VIEW COLS mode. The four lines above the TOP OF DATA line are the VIEW COLS lines.

```

VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - SJESSON5 ----- REC 0000000 PG 0000001.001 LOCK 00 COL 001 080
COMMAND ==>                                SCROLL ==> PAGE

      PSLINE  =>      PSCOL  =>      PSLEN  =>
      EXCL RECS =>      H1 =>      H2 =>      H3 =>      H4 =>      H5 =>      H6 =>
.....
Y.....
***** TOP OF DATA *****
NAME          MONTH TOTAL  ACCOUNT NUMBER  DIVISION
-----
ABERNATHY     xxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ACME          xxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ADLER         xxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ALLISON       xxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
AXEL          xxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ALSTER        xxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ALSTON        xxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ATNE          xxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
BALICK        xxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
BARELL        xxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
BAROVELLI     xxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
BASSE         xxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
BASLICH       xxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
CANTRELL      xxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
CELESTE       xxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
CENNET        xxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
CHASE         xxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx

```

The following tables examine the four heading lines that CA-View displays above the SYSOUT when you are working in the VIEW COLS mode. Each table examines one line of the header, with the last table examining the last two lines since these two lines work in tandem.

First Line of VIEW
COLS Header Fields

The following table defines the fields in the first line of the VIEW COLS header. CA-View automatically enters the values you specify here on the Page Separation Criteria panel:

Field	Description
PSLINE	<p>Specifies the number of the line that contains the page separation index field</p> <p>Note: Since this is the line number and not the record number, you must take into consideration carriage control characters. You can use the WHERE command to determine the line number. (See the section Determining Cursor Position—the WHERE Command, later in this chapter.)</p>
PSCOL	<p>Specifies the column number at which the page separation index field starts</p>
PSLEN	<p>Specifies the length of the page separation index field</p>

Second Line of VIEW
COLS Header Fields

The following table defines the fields in the second line of the VIEW COLS header.

Field	Description
EXCL RECS	<p>Specifies the number of records that you wish to exclude from the top of each page of the view</p> <p>CA-View automatically enters this value on the primary View Definition Panel.</p> <p>Note: This is the number of records, not necessarily the number of lines. Use the WHERE command to help to determine the record number. (See the section Determining Cursor Position—the WHERE Command, later in this chapter.)</p>
H1 - H6	<p>Specifies each of the six fields (labeled <i>H1 - H6</i>) that represent one of the six lines of the default column heading for the view</p> <p>Enter the number of the record to use as the heading for each column in this logical view. CA-View automatically enters these values on the Column Specifications panel.</p> <p>Note: Record numbers you specify here are relative to the beginning of the logical page. Use the WHERE command to help to the record number. (See the section Determining Cursor Position—the WHERE Command, later in this chapter.)</p>

Third and Fourth Lines
of VIEW COLS Header
Fields

The third and fourth lines of the VIEW COLS header consist of a series of dots, one above each column of the display. By overtyping the dots in either or both of these header lines, you can set the width and order of the data columns for the logical view you are creating, enable or disable the display of the carriage control characters, and lock the left column of the logical view to keep it from scrolling off the display.

The following table gives an overview of how to access each of the functions available with these header lines:

Function	Example	Description
Enable and Disable Carriage Control Display	Y.....	<p>The leftmost column of these two header lines controls the carriage control character display</p> <p>To display the carriage control character in a logical view, replace the dot in either line with a Y.</p> <p>To not include carriage control characters in your logical view, replace the leftmost dot in either line with an N.</p> <p>CA-View automatically enters this value on the primary View Definition panel.</p>
Define Columns	.1....1..2....2 .0....0..... <----> <----> Col 1 Col 2	<p>Replace the dots in the column of the display where you want the column of the view to begin and end</p> <p>Use the number of the view column. In the example to the left, view columns 10 and 2 are defined. Single digit numbers can be entered on either line; double digit characters must be entered vertically. In this example, column 2 will be displayed in the logical view before column 10.</p> <p>CA-View automatically enters these column specifications on the Column Specifications panel.</p>

Function	Example	Description
Lock Left Column	.L...L...2....2 <-----> <----- > Col 1 Col 2	Locate the dot in the display column where you want the locked view column to begin and replace it with an L; do the same in the display column where you want the locked view column to end Since the locked column will always be column 1, the next column you define will be column 2, as in the example. CA-View automatically enters this value on the primary View Definition panel.

Example of the VIEW COLS Mode

The following illustration shows the TESTRPT SYSOUT in the VIEW COLS mode. The columns have been defined (to see the end of column three you would have to scroll right), as well as the default column headings and the page separation criteria.

```

VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - SJESSON5 ----- REC 0000000 PG 0000001.001 LOCK 00 COL 001 080
COMMAND ==>                                SCROLL ==> PAGE

      PSLINE    => 5          PSCOL      => 66          PSLEN      => 28
      EXCL RECS => 7  H1 =>    H2 => 4   H3 => 5   H4 => 6   H5 => 7   H6 => 8
.....
N1.....1.....2.....2.....3.....
***** TOP OF DATA *****
NAME          MONTH TOTAL  ACCOUNT NUMBER          DIVISION

```

Note: When you are finished defining COLS, the View Definition panel is automatically updated.

Determining Cursor Position—the WHERE Command

Use the WHERE command to determine the location of the cursor position within the SYSOUT or report, and is available only in the native browse mode. When you invoke the WHERE command, CA-View displays a short message that tells you the line and column number of the position of the cursor. When you invoke the help command, CA-View also displays the page and record numbers for the position of the cursor.

Guidelines for Using the WHERE Command

- The WHERE command is most useful if assigned to a PF key. For instructions about how to do this, see the section KEYS Command in the chapter “Introduction.”
- The WHERE command is only available when you are in a native browse of a SYSOUT or report. Since the VIEW COLS mode puts you into a native browse, you can use WHERE in this mode.

Using the WHERE Command

Follow these steps to use the WHERE command:

1. Position the cursor at the location you want to determine.
2. Press the PF key assigned to the WHERE command.

CA-View does the following:

- Highlights the word (if any) at the cursor’s position
 - Displays the line number and column number (position) of the cursor in the short message area (upper-right corner) of the screen
3. Press the PF key assigned to the HELP command (the default is PF 1).

CA-View displays a long message (below the COMMAND line) that details the line, position, page, and record numbers for the position of the cursor.

WHERE Command Examples

The following two examples use the WHERE command.

Example 1

In example 1, use the WHERE command to help you determine the values for the Page Separation Criteria. This criteria is most easily specified in the VIEW COLS mode, which has fields in its header lines for entering the necessary data to create the Page Index.

1. Since the field on which you want to create the Page Index is the customer name, place the cursor at the blank under the N in the word NAME, as shown in the following illustration:

```
VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - SJESSON5 ----- LINE=00003 POS=00001
COMMAND ==> SCROLL ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
.SARPAGE1
NAME ACCOUNT NUMBER REGION DIVISION MONTH TOTAL
-----
.ABERNATHY XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.ACME XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.ADLER XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.ALLISON XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.AXEL XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.ALSTER XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.ALSTON XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.ATNE XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.BALICK XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.BARELL XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.BAROVELLI XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.BASSE XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.BASLICH XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.CANTRELL XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.CELESTE XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.CENNET XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.CHASE XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.CHASIN XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.CHINOIS XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
.CLAPKIN XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
```

2. When you press the PF key assigned to WHERE, CA-View displays the message in the short message area telling you that the cursor is at line 3 and position (that is, column) 1.

Therefore, the value for PSLINE is 5, and the value for PSCOL is 2.

3. You can move the cursor to the end of this product field, use the WHERE command again, then do the arithmetic to determine that the value for PSLLEN is 28.

Example 2

WHERE can also tell you the record and page numbers with its long message. This is helpful when defining column headings, or determining how many records or pages to exclude from the logical view.

1. To display WHERE's long message, first display the short message as above.
2. Then press the PF key assigned to HELP.

The long message will be displayed as in the following illustration:

```
VIEW 2.0 BROWSE - SJESSON5 ----- LINE=00003 POS=00001
COMMAND ==>                                SCROLL ==> PAGE
THE TEXT IS AT LINE=00003, POS=00001, PAGE=00000001, REC=004
***** TOP OF DATA *****
.SARPAGE1
NAME                ACCOUNT NUMBER    REGION    DIVISION    MONTH TOTAL
-----
.ABERNATHY          XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ACME                XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ADLER              XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ALLISON            XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.AXEL               XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ALSTER             XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ALSTON             XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ATNE               XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.BALICK             XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.BARELL             XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.BAROVELLI          XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.BASSE              XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.BASLICH            XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CANTRELL           XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CELESTE            XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CENNET             XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CHASE              XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CHASIN             XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CHINOIS            XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CLAPKIN            XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
```


System Administration: Defining Online Specifications

This chapter explains how system administrators can define the online system so that each end user has access to only those modes, facilities, and output that are needed.

System administrators can define the online system so that each end user has access to only those modes, facilities, and output that each one needs. Specifications for such definitions can be grouped into the following categories:

Definition	Description
User mode	Controls user mode access and sets certain user-specific default data
Private reports	Links output to users or users to output through SYSOUT IDs and distribution IDs
Device	Defines synonyms for output devices such as printers, printer subsystems, and personal computers for data set downloading
Logical view	Defines private, public, or global views for customizing the look of a report

Administration Panels and Commands

The panels and commands that correspond to the categories in the preceding section are shown in the following table:

Category	Panel	Command
User mode	USERID Definition panel	DEFINE USER
Private reports	SYSOUT Definition Selection List	DEFINE SYSOUT
	and Distribution Definition Selection List	DEFINE DIST
Device definition	Device Definition Selection List	DEFINE DEVICE
Logical view definition	View Definition panel	DEFINE VIEW

Master Authority and Administration

To access the CA-View administrative facilities such as the user mode, private report viewing setup, device definition, and global view definition, you must have a user ID with master authority. This authority can be set in one of two places:

- The MASTER initialization parameter (see the chapter “Initialization Parameters” in the *System Reference Guide*)
- The Master field in the USERID Definition panel (see the following section)

Defining and Adding Users Online

If you have master authority, the DEF USER panel enables you to set mode access authority for CA-View users. You can limit users to any combination of the five user modes, set the default mode in which a user automatically enters CA-View, and define other mode-related settings.

To access the USERID Definition panel, do the following:

1. Enter **DEF USER** on the command line of your Primary Selection panel.
2. Press Enter to display the USERID Definition panel.

For example:

COMMAND ==> DEF USER

The following illustration is an example of this panel as accessed in SAR mode:

VIEW 2.0 SAR ----- USERID DEFINITION PANEL -----									
COMMAND ==>									
SEL	USERID	PASSWORD	M	DISTID	MASK	DISTID	AESS	MODE	BANNER
									L PRINTER
	AAA		N	AAA	AAA	YYYYN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	ASDFASDF		N	ASDFASDF	ASDFASDF	YYYYN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	BILL		N	BILL	BILL	YYYYN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	BMC		Y	*	BMC	YYYYN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	CBOILES		N	CBOILES	CBOILES	YNNNN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	CBROERI		N	*	SJESSON	YYYYY	EXPO	DEFAULT	
	CHRIS		N	CHRIS	CHRIS	YYYYN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	CHUCK		N	CHUCK	CHUCK	YNNNN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	CS1RG31		N	CS1RG31	CS1RG31	YNNNN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	DANIEL		N	DANIEL	DANIEL	YNNNN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	DCB		Y	DCB	DCB	YYYYY	ALL	DEFAULT	
	DDR		N	*	FRED	YYYYY	EXP	DEFAULT	
	DD1CC73		N	DD1CC73	DD1CC73	YNNNN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	DLEE		N	DLEE	DLEE	YNNNN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	DLP		N	DLP	DLP	YYYYN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	EGLASSM		Y	*	EGLASSM	YYYYY	SAR	DEFAULT	
	EML		N	EML	EML	YYYYN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	EMS		N	EMS	EMS	YYYYN	SARO	DEFAULT	
	ESG		N	ESG	ESG	YYYY	SARO	DEFAULT	

Use this panel to add, change, or delete data about CA-View users. All user IDs in this panel are listed in alphabetical order.

3. Enter data in the appropriate field areas.
4. Press Enter to make the data current.

Field Descriptions

The following table indicates the data that you can add, change, or delete in the USERID Definition panel. The columns in this table correspond to the columns displayed in the previous illustration.

Data Given	Column Name	Description
User ID	USERID	Specifies the user ID of a CA-View end user
Password	PASSWORD	Specifies a CA-View end user password that must be entered before mode access is granted A blank in this column indicates that no password is required to sign on to CA-View.
Master authority	M	Indicates whether the user ID has master authority If the initialization parameter MASTER is set to ALL, this field has no effect. If the initialization parameter MASTER is set to a user ID, that user and all users who have a Y in this field have master authority.
DIST ID mask	DIST ID MASK	Specifies a generic distribution ID mask, which enables the user to have multiple DIST IDs This mask can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Any combination of alphanumeric characters■ An asterisk as a wildcard character<ul style="list-style-type: none">— A single asterisk equals no DIST ID restrictions.— An asterisk can be embedded in a DIST ID.
Distribution ID	DIST ID	The 1-to 8-character default DIST ID for CA-Deliver users

Data Given	Column Name	Description										
Mode access table	AEESS O O	<p>Specifies which modes a user can access</p> <p>Each letter represents a column and must have either a Y or N (Yes or No) displayed for each user ID.</p> <p>Multiple modes can be displayed. Column headings include:</p> <table><tr><td>A</td><td>ALL mode</td></tr><tr><td>EO</td><td>CA-Deliver Ops mode</td></tr><tr><td>E</td><td>CA-Deliver mode</td></tr><tr><td>SO</td><td>SAR Ops mode</td></tr><tr><td>S</td><td>SAR mode</td></tr></table>	A	ALL mode	EO	CA-Deliver Ops mode	E	CA-Deliver mode	SO	SAR Ops mode	S	SAR mode
A	ALL mode											
EO	CA-Deliver Ops mode											
E	CA-Deliver mode											
SO	SAR Ops mode											
S	SAR mode											
Default mode	MODE	<p>Specifies the user's default mode when accessing CA-View</p> <p>Valid fields include:</p> <table><tr><td>ALL</td><td>ALL mode</td></tr><tr><td>EXPO</td><td>CA-Deliver Ops mode</td></tr><tr><td>EXP</td><td>CA-Deliver mode</td></tr><tr><td>SARO</td><td>SAR Ops mode</td></tr><tr><td>SAR</td><td>SAR mode</td></tr></table>	ALL	ALL mode	EXPO	CA-Deliver Ops mode	EXP	CA-Deliver mode	SARO	SAR Ops mode	SAR	SAR mode
ALL	ALL mode											
EXPO	CA-Deliver Ops mode											
EXP	CA-Deliver mode											
SARO	SAR Ops mode											
SAR	SAR mode											
Default banner type	BANNER	<p>Specifies the default banner page name for a user in ALL, CA-Deliver Operations, or CA-Deliver mode</p>										

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Language	L	Specifies the language of the panels for the online user: R for English C for Canadian French G for German D for Danish To be accessible, the panels must have been loaded to the database as part of the installation.
Default printer	PRINTER	Specifies the default printer name (reserved for future enhancement)

Adding and Deleting Users Online

An administrator with master authority can use the following commands:

- **ADD**
Adds a user ID to the User Definition panel
- **DELETE**
Deletes a user ID from the User Definition panel

ADD Command

To add a user ID to the USERID Definition Table, do the following:

- Enter **ADD** on the command line, followed by the new user ID, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> ADD userid
```

where *userid* specifies the new user ID

Default field values that occur when you use the ADD command are as follows:

Column/Field	Column Name	Value
Master authority	M	N
Distribution ID mask	DIST ID MASK	Current user ID
Distribution ID	DIST ID	Current user ID
Mode access table	AEESS O O	As set with the DEFMODE initialization parameter
Default banner	BANNER	DEFAULT
Default mode	MODE	ALL mode
Password	PASSWORD	Current password

DELETE Command

To delete a user ID from the USERID Definition Table, do one of the following:

- Enter **D** in the SEL column, and then press Enter.
- Enter **DEL** on the command line, followed by the user ID that you want to delete, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> DEL userid
```

where *userid* specifies the user ID to be deleted

Adding and Modifying Users in Batch

You can add and modify user IDs to the CA-View database in batch mode. If you have a large number of IDs to add or modify, use batch, since online allows you to add or modify only one ID at a time.

The DEFUSER control statement of the SARBCH utility adds new user IDs to the CA-View database and modifies existing user IDs. If you want to use the DEFUSER batch command, see the section on SARBCH in the *System Reference Guide*.

Private Reports: SYSOUT/DIST ID Relationships

A *private report*, either a CA-Deliver-generated report or a CA-View SYSOUT group, is output that has a list of linked DIST IDs that are checked before access is allowed. If a user's DIST ID is not valid for access to a private report, the user cannot access that report. For example, if a user in EXP mode tries to view a private report and the user's DIST ID is not in the set of valid DIST IDs, CA-View automatically denies access.

The facility that identifies valid users of private output is called *private report viewing*.

Private report viewing can also link a list of report IDs or SYSOUT IDs to a DIST ID, so that one DIST ID can access multiple reports/SYSOUTs. EXP mode users have a list of reports; SAR mode users have a list of SYSOUTs.

If you are a CA-View system administrator with master authority, CA-View provides you with two methods for setting up private reports and SYSOUT groups with the Private Report Viewing facility. These two methods are identified by the names of the commands that invoke them:

- DEF SYSOUT (Define SYSOUT)
- DEF DIST (Define distribution)

Note: Because private report relationships are inherent in CA-Deliver (they are established when a report's distribution list is defined), and the CA-View EXP mode is similar to CA-Deliver, these relationships or lists do not have to be established in EXP mode.

DEF SYSOUT and DEF DIST ID

The DEF SYSOUT and DEF DIST ID commands give a system administrator (with master authority) the ability to establish the lists (described above) that link SYSOUT and DIST IDs in SAR mode.

- DEF SYSOUT
Sets up or establishes a list of one or more DIST IDs for a SYSOUT ID
- DEF DIST
Sets up or establishes a list of one or more SYSOUT IDs for a DIST ID

DEF SYSOUT and DEF DIST are both available online from the Primary Selection panel and in batch as control statements of the SARBCB utility.

Defining DIST IDs for a SYSOUT ID Online

If you have CA-View master authority, you can use the DEF SYSOUT command to set up a list of one or more DIST IDs for a SYSOUT ID.

Accessing the SYSOUT Definition Selection List

To access the SYSOUT Definition Selection List, invoke the DEF SYSOUT command by doing the following:

1. Enter **DEF SYS** on the command line of your Primary Selection panel.
2. Press Enter to display the SYSOUT Definition Selection List.

For example:

COMMAND ==> DEF SYS

The following illustration is an example of this panel as accessed in SAR mode:

VIEW 2.0 SAR ----- SYSOUT DEFINITION SELECTION LIST -----			
COMMAND ==>		SCROLL ==> PAGE	
SEL SYSOUT ID	-----	LAST MODIFIED	----- DESCRIPTION
*		09/24/96 18:05:15	EGLASSM
DEF		08/24/92 18:46:47	SCOTT
JLOPEZA		04/02/93 20:02:34	JLOPEZ
JLOPEZP		05/29/93 18:58:46	JLOPEZ
S*		09/24/96 18:05:15	EGLASSM
SJ*		10/13/94 17:44:02	SJESSON
SJESSONA-R1		09/27/96 00:27:27	EGLASSM
SOSI		08/07/93 20:05:59	JLOPEZ
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****			

This panel is used to establish a list of one or more DIST IDs for a SYSOUT ID.

3. Enter data in the appropriate field areas.
4. Press Enter to make the data current.

The SYSOUT Definition Selection List

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data that CA-View provides in the SYSOUT Definition Selection List. The columns in this table correspond to the columns displayed in the previous illustration.

Data Given	Column Name	Description
SYSOUT ID	SYSOUT ID	Specifies a SYSOUT ID
Message area		Messages about your SYSOUT identifier
Date last modified	LAST MODIFIED	Indicates the date the SYSOUT was last modified
Time last modified	LAST MODIFIED	Indicates the time the SYSOUT was last modified
Last modified by	LAST MODIFIED	Indicates the user or job that last modified the SYSOUT
Description	DESCRIPTION	Specifies a description of the SYSOUT

Selection Codes and Descriptions

The following table lists and describes the selection codes you can use in the SYSOUT Definition Selection List:

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Delete	D	Deletes the SYSOUT ID, and all references to it, from this list
Rename	R	Renames the SYSOUT ID and changes all references to it for the new name
Select DIST IDs	S	Displays the DIST IDs linked to the selected SYSOUT ID in the SYSOUT Definition Specifications panel

Using the Define SYSOUT Input Commands

The CA-View input commands available for use in the SYSOUT Definition Selection List are as follows:

Command	Description
CONFIRM	Enables or disables display of the Confirm Delete panel
LOCATE (LOC)	Locates the specified SYSOUT identifier
SELECT (SEL)	Selects a specific output for display

CONFIRM Command

To enable the display of the Confirm Delete panel when the Delete Selection Code is entered, do the following:

- Enter **CONFIRM ON** on the command line of the SYSOUT Definition Selection List, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ===> CONFIRM ON
```

To disable the display of the Confirm Delete panel when the Delete Selection Code is entered do the following:

- Enter **CONFIRM OFF** on the command line of the SYSOUT Definition Selection List, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ===> CONFIRM OFF
```

LOCATE Command

To locate an entry, do the following:

- Enter **LOC xxxxxxxx** on the command line of the SYSOUT Definition Selection List, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ===> LOC xxxxxxxx
```

where *xxxxxxx* specifies the character string you want to find. If the specified entry is not in the list, CA-View scrolls to the entry that alphabetically, immediately precedes the specified entry.

Accessing the SYSOUT Definition Specifications Panel

Do one of the following to display the SYSOUT Definition Specifications panel, and then press Enter:

- To select a SYSOUT ID for display of the DIST IDs linked to it in the SYSOUT Definitions Specifications panel, enter **SEL xxxxxxxx** or **S xxxxxxxx** on the command line of the SYSOUT Definition Selection List.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> SEL xxxxxxxx
```

where xxxxxxxx specifies the SYSOUT group you want to display

- To use a generic parameter with the SELECT command, enter **SEL A*** on the command line of the SYSOUT Definition Selection List.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> SEL A*
```

where A* specifies all SYSOUT groups that start with the letter A

SYSOUT Definition Specifications Panel

The following panel allows you to establish a list of one or more DIST IDs for a selected SYSOUT group:

```
VIEW 2.0 SAR ----- SYSOUT DEFINITION SPECIFICATIONS ----- ROW 001 OF 002
COMMAND ==>                                           SCROLL ==> PAGE
ID      ---> SJESSONA
DESC    ==>
DISTRIBUTION SPECIFICATIONS:
SEL DIST ID      RVIEW REPT DEL
*        Y        Y        Y
CCOOK    Y        Y        Y
JLOPEZ   Y        Y        Y
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data that CA-View provides in the SYSOUT Definition Specifications panel:

Data	Column Name	Description
SYSOUT ID	ID	Specifies a 1- to 8-character SYSOUT ID This can be a wildcard specification (for example, A* is SYSOUT that starts with the letter A).
Description	DESC	Specifies a 1- to 24-character description of the SYSOUT
Distribution identifier	DISTID	Specifies a 1- to 8-character DIST ID linked to the SYSOUT ID

Data	Column Name	Description
View Restriction Indicator (Restrict views to greater than or equal to five)	RVIEW	Specifies whether this is a secured view which requires clearance to access
Reprint indicator	REPRT	Indicates whether the specified SYSOUT can be reprinted in SAR mode by the DIST ID (user) This one-character field can be specified as either: Y The SYSOUT can be reprinted N The SYSOUT cannot be reprinted
Deletion indicator	DEL	Indicates whether the specified SYSOUT can be deleted in SAR mode by the DIST ID (user) This one-character field can be specified as either: Y The SYSOUT can be deleted N The SYSOUT cannot be deleted

Selection Codes and Descriptions

The following table explains valid selection codes for SYSOUT Definition Specifications:

Action	Code	Description
After	A	Specifies the line after which data is to be moved or copied
Before	B	Specifies the line before which data is to be moved or copied
Copy entry	C	Specifies the single DIST ID line to be copied; use with selection code A or B
Copy block	CC	Specifies a block of lines of DIST IDs to be copied, identified with a pair of CCs specifying beginning and ending points; use with selection code A or B
Copy lines	Cn	Specifies the first of <i>n</i> number of lines to be copied; use with selection code A or B
Delete	D	Specifies the DIST ID line and all references to it

Action	Code	Description
Delete block	DD	Specifies a block of DIST ID lines to be deleted, identified with a pair of DDs specifying beginning and ending points
Delete lines	Dn	Specifies the first of n number of lines to be deleted; use with selection code A or B
Insert after	I	Specifies the line after which a blank line is to be inserted
Insert lines	In	Specifies the line after which n number of blank lines are to be inserted
Move data	M	Specifies a single line to be moved After being moved, the entry will exist only at its new location; use with selection code A or B.
Move block	MM	Specifies a block of lines to be moved After being moved, the entries will exist only at their new location; use with selection code A or B.
Move lines	Mn	The first of n number of lines to be moved After being moved, the entries will exist only at their new location.
Insert prior	P	The line prior to which a blank line will be inserted
Insert lines prior	Pn	The line prior to which n number of blank lines will be inserted
Repeat	R	A single line to be repeated
Repeat block	RR	A block of lines to be repeated, identified with a pair of RRs specifying beginning and ending points

Canceling and Copying the Definitions

DIST IDs for SYSOUT definitions can be canceled and copied using the SYSOUT Definition Specifications panel with the following commands:

- **CANCEL**
Cancels the current display without saving any changes made since you entered the display
- **COPY**
Copies the distribution specifications from another SYSOUT identifier

CANCEL Command

To cancel the current display without saving any of the changes made since you entered the display, do the following:

- Enter **CANCEL** on the command line of the SYSOUT Definition Specifications panel, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==>> CANCEL
```

Enter the **END** command to end the display while saving current changes.

COPY Command

To copy the DIST IDs from another SYSOUT ID, do the following:

- Enter **COPY xxxxxxxx** on the command line of the SYSOUT Definition Specifications panel, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==>> COPY xxxxxxxx
```

where **xxxxxxx** specifies the SYSOUT ID from which you want to copy data.

Defining SYSOUT IDs for a DIST ID Online

If you have CA-View master authority, you can use the Define DIST IDs facility to set up a list of one or more SYSOUT IDs for a DIST ID by doing the following:

Accessing the Distribution Definition Selection List

- Enter **DEF DIST** on the command line of your Primary Selection panel to display the Distribution Definition Selection List, and then press Enter.

For example:

COMMAND ==> DEF DIST

The Distribution Definition Selection List

The following is an example of a panel that has been accessed through SAR mode; this panel allows you to establish a list of one or more SYSOUT IDs for a DIST ID:

```

VIEW 2.0 SAR ----- DISTRIBUTION DEFINITION SELECTION LIST -----
COMMAND ==>
SEL DIST ID          ----- LAST MODIFIED ----- DESCRIPTION          SCROLL ==> PAGE
A1                   08/24/92 18:46:47 SCOTT
CCOOK                10/06/96 14:05:44 EGLASSM
DANIEL               08/24/92 18:53:49 SCOTT
EGLASSM              09/27/96 00:27:27 EGLASSM
FPAUL                10/06/96 14:05:44 EGLASSM
F2                   08/24/92 18:46:22 SCOTT
F3                   08/24/92 18:46:22 SCOTT
JLOPEZ               08/07/93 20:05:59 JLOPEZ
SCOTT                10/13/94 17:44:02 SJESSON ACCESS TO ALL REPORTS
SJESSON              10/06/96 14:05:44 EGLASSM
TOM                  08/24/92 18:49:23 SCOTT
*****
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```


Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data that CA-View provides in the Distribution Definition Selection List:

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Distribution ID	DIST ID	Specifies a distribution ID
Message area		Contains messages about your SYSOUT identifier
Date last modified	LAST MODIFIED	Indicates the date the DIST ID was last modified
Time last modified	LAST MODIFIED	Indicates the time the DIST ID was last modified
Last modified by	LAST MODIFIED	Indicates the user or job that last modified the DIST ID
Description	DESCRIPTION	Specifies a description of the DIST ID

Selection Codes and Descriptions

The following table lists and describes the CA-View selection codes you can use in the Distribution Definition Selection List.

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Delete	D	Deletes the DIST ID and all references to it, from the list
Rename	R	Renames the DIST ID and changes all references to it for the new name
Select SYSOUT IDs	S	Displays the SYSOUT IDs linked to the selected DIST ID in the Distribution Definition Specifications panel

Using the Define DIST Input Commands

The CA-View input commands available for use in the Distribution Definition Selection List are as follows:

Command	Description
CONFIRM	Enables or disables display of the Confirm Delete panel
LOCATE (LOC)	Locates the specified SYSOUT identifier
SELECT (SEL)	Selects a specific output for display

CONFIRM Command

To enable the display of the Confirm Delete panel when the Delete Selection Code is entered, do the following:

- Enter **CONFIRM ON** on the command line of the panel, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> CONFIRM ON
```

To disable the display of the Confirm Delete panel when the Delete Selection Code is entered, do the following:

- Enter **CONFIRM OFF** on the command line of the panel, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> CONFIRM OFF
```

LOCATE Command

To locate an entry, do the following:

- Enter **LOC xxxxxxxx** or **L xxxxxxxx** on the command line of the panel, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> LOC xxxxxxxx
```

where *xxxxxxx* specifies the SYSOUT you want to find. If the specified entry is not in the list, CA-View scrolls to the entry that immediately precedes the specified entry.

SELECT Command

To select a DIST ID for display of the SYSOUT IDs linked to it in the Distribution Definition Specifications panel, do the following:

- Enter **SEL xxxxxxxx** or **S xxxxxxxx** on the command line of the panel, and then press Enter to display the Distribution Definition Specifications panel.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> SEL xxxxxxxx
```

where xxxxxxxx specifies the DIST ID you want to display.

Distribution Definition Specifications Panel

This panel allows you to establish a list of one or more SYSOUT IDs for a selected DIST ID:

```
VIEW 2.0 SAR ----- DISTRIBUTION DEFINITION SPECIFICATIONS ROW 001 OF 002
COMMAND ==>                                     SCROLL ==> PAGE
ID      ---> EGLASSM
DESC    ==>
SYSOUT SPECIFICATIONS:
SEL SYSOUT ID  RVIEW REPT DEL
*              Y      Y      Y
SJESSONA-R1    Y      Y      Y
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

The following table describes the data that CA-View provides in the Distribution Definition Specifications panel:

Data Given	Column Name	Description
DIST ID	ID	Specifies a distribution ID
Description	DESC	Specifies 1- to 24-character description of specified distribution ID
SYSOUT identifier	SYSOUT ID	Specifies a 1- to 12-character SYSOUT ID linked to the distribution ID This can be a wildcard specification (for example, A* is SYSOUT that starts with the letter A).
View restriction indicator	RVIEW	Specifies whether this is a secured view which requires clearance to access

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Reprint indicator	REPT	Indicates whether the specified SYSOUT can be reprinted in SAR mode by the DIST ID to the left This one-character field can be specified as either: Y Both conditions apply N Neither condition applies
Deletion indicator	DEL	Indicates whether the specified SYSOUT can be deleted in SAR mode by the DIST ID above. Y Both conditions apply N Neither condition applies

Selection Codes and Descriptions

The following table explains valid selection codes for SYSOUT Definition Specifications:

Action	Code	Description
After	A	Specifies the line after which data is to be moved or copied
Before	B	Specifies the line before which data is to be moved or copied
Copy entry	C	Specifies a single SYSOUT ID line to be copied Use C with selection code A or B.
Copy block	CC	Specifies a block of lines of SYSOUT IDs to be copied, identified with a pair of CCs specifying beginning and ending points Use CC with selection code A or B.
Copy lines	Cn	Specifies the first of <i>n</i> number of lines to be copied Use Cn with selection code A or B.
Delete	D	Specifies the SYSOUT ID line and all references to it
Delete block	DD	Specifies a block of SYSOUT ID lines to be deleted, identified with a pair of DDs specifying beginning and ending points
Delete lines	Dn	Specifies the first of <i>n</i> number of lines to be deleted Use Dn with selection code A or B.

Action	Code	Description
Insert after	I	Specifies the line after which a blank line is to be inserted
Insert lines	In	Specifies the line after which <i>n</i> number of blank lines are to be inserted
Move data	M	Specifies a single line to be moved After being moved, the entry will exist only at its new location. Use M with selection code A or B.
Move block	MM	Specifies a block of lines to be moved After being moved, the entries will exist only at their new location; use with selection code A or B.
Move lines	M <i>n</i>	Specifies the first of <i>n</i> number of lines to be moved After being moved, the entries will exist only at their new location.
Insert prior	P	Specifies the line prior to which a blank line will be inserted
Insert lines prior	P <i>n</i>	The line prior to which <i>n</i> number of blank lines will be inserted
Repeat	R	Specifies a single line to be repeated
Repeat block	RR	Specifies a block of lines to be repeated, identified with a pair of RRs specifying beginning and ending points

Using the Distribution Definition Specification Panel Commands

The following CA-View commands are available for use in the Distribution Definition Specifications:

Command	Description
CANCEL	Cancels the current display without saving any changes made since you entered the display
COPY	Copies the SYSOUTs from another DIST ID

CANCEL Command

To cancel the current display without saving any of the changes made since you entered the display, do the following:

- Enter **CANCEL** on the command line of the Distribution Definition Specifications panel, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> CANCEL
```

Enter the END command to end the display while saving current changes.

COPY Command

To copy the SYSOUTs from another DIST ID, do the following:

- Enter **COPY xxxxxxxx** on the command line of the Distribution Definition Specifications panel, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> COPY xxxxxxxx
```

where xxxxxxxx specifies the DIST ID from which you want to copy data

Defining SYSOUTS and DIST IDs in Batch

You can add and modify SYSOUT and DIST ID definitions to the CA-View database in batch mode. If you have a large number of SYSOUTs or DIST IDs to add or modify, you should use batch mode, since online mode allows you to add or modify only one definition at a time.

The DEFSYS and DEFDIST control statements of the SARBCH utility add and modify SYSOUT/DIST ID relationships to the CA-View database. See the section on SARBCH in the *System Reference Guide* if you want to use these batch commands.

Viewing Database Statistics Online

You can view online statistics about the total number of SYSOUTs defined to the database, the number of SYSOUTs and lines on disk, and database use.

- Enter **STATUS** in the command line of any Primary Selection panel to display the Database Status panel.

The following is the Database Status panel for ALL mode:

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- DATABASE STATUS ----- ROW 001 OF 002
COMMAND ==>                                SCROLL ==> PAGE
TOTAL SYSOUTS --->          5746
ON DISK
SYSOUTS      --->          5666
LINES        ---> 12,442,547
PERCENTAGE USAGE --->          98
INSTRUCTIONS:
Press ENTER to refresh or enter END command to return.
```

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data that CA-View provides in the Database Status Panel:

Data Given	Column Name	Description
The total number of SYSOUTS defined to the database	TOTAL SYSOUTS	Specifies the number of SYSOUTS in this database The total includes all SYSOUTs on regular disk, optical disk, and tape.
The number of SYSOUTS on disk	SYSOUTS ON DISK	Specifies the number of SYSOUTs on disk for the database
Number of LINES on disk	LINES ON DISK	Specifies the number of LINES of SYSOUT and reports on disk for the database
Percentage of database utilization	PERCENTAGE USAGE ON DISK	Indicates the percentage of the space allocated for the database that has been used up by the database

Actions to Take on the Database

When your percentage utilization reaches 80-90%, you should consider increasing the size of the database with the ADDDS control statement of the SARDBASE utility. See the *System Reference Guide* for more information about SARDBASE.

Initializing the Values for the Database Status Panel

The values displayed in the Database Status panel are initialized for a database as follows:

- With the SARDBASE SET control statement
- With the SARDBASE VERIFY control statement
- By SARINIT when it processes a new database

See the *System Reference Guide* for more information about SARDBASE and SARINIT.

Defining and Adding Output Devices

If you have CA-View master authority, the Device Definition facility enables you to define CA-View system output devices such as:

- Printers
- Printer subsystems
- Personal computers for downloading archived data sets

Defining Devices

To use the Define Device Definition Facility, do the following:

- Enter **DEF DEV** on the command line of any Primary Selection panel, and then press Enter to display the Device Definition Selection List.

For example:

COMMAND ===> DEF DEV

```
VIEW 2.0 SAR ----- DEVICE DEFINITION SELECTION LIST -----
COMMAND ===>                                         SCROLL ===> PAGE
  DEVICE
SEL SYNONYM          TYPE      REAL DEVICE NAME
  CMA                CMASPOOL XYA
  ERIC               PC        ERICSPC
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

- Enter **S** in the SEL column next to the device you want to define, and then press Enter to display the Device Attributes panel.

Adding a Device Definition

To add a device definition to CA-View; do the following

- Enter **SEL xxxxxxxx** or **S xxxxxxxx** on the command line of the Device Definition Selection List, and then press Enter to display the Device Attributes panel.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> SEL xxxxxxxx
```

where xxxxxxxx specifies the device name.

- Enter the device values, and then press Enter.

The following is an example of a panel that has been accessed through SAR mode:

```
VIEW 2.0 SAR ----- DEVICE DEFINITION SELECTION LIST -----
COMMAND ==> SCROLL ==> PAGE
  DEVICE
SEL SYNONYM          TYPE      REAL DEVICE NAME
  CMA                CMASPOOL XYA
  ERIC               PC        ERICSPC
  ERIC2              JES
  ERIC3              EXTERNAL >D
  EXT                EXTERNAL >EXP1.A
  JORGEM             VPO       T1676A03
  JORGE              VPO       T1676A03
  SCOTT              VPO       T05F
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

Use the Device Definition Selection List to establish a list of one or more CA-View system output devices.

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data that CA-View provides in the Device Definition Selection List:

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Device Synonym	DEVICE SYNONYM	Specifies your installation's device name This can be any 8-character alphanumeric name. The device synonym is provided to allow names that are meaningful to your systems' users.
Message area		Contains messages about your device synonym

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Device type	TYPE	Indicates the device type which can be one of the following CA-View keywords: C CMASPOOL For printing using CA-Spool J JES For printing using a JES printer E EXTERNAL For printing using the external print facility P PC For downloading mainframe data sets to the designated PC V VPO For printing using the CA-View VTAM Print Option
Real device name	REAL DEVICE NAME	Indicates the actual address on your system of the output device or receiving PC USER ID Example: T05F

Using Selection Codes When Defining Devices

To select an output device, do the following:

- In the Device Definition Selection List, place a one-character selection code in the SEL column on the line in which your output appears, and then press Enter.

The following table describes the CA-View selection codes that are valid for use in the Device Definition Selection List:

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Delete	D	Deletes the device synonym and all references to it
Rename	R	Renames the device synonym and changes all references to it for the new name
Display Device	S	Displays the attributes of the selected device

Using the Define Device Input Commands

The CA-View input commands available for use in the Device Definition Selection List are the following:

Command	Definition
CONFIRM	Enables or disables display of the Delete Confirmation panel
LOCATE (LOC)	Locates the specified output device
SELECT (SEL)	Selects a specific output for display

CONFIRM Command

To enable the display of the Delete Confirmation Panel when the Delete Selection Code is entered, do the following:

- Enter **CONFIRM ON** on the command line of the panel, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==>> CONFIRM ON
```

To disable the display of the Delete Confirmation Panel when the Delete Selection Code is entered do the following:

- Enter **CONFIRM OFF** on the command line of the panel, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==>> CONFIRM OFF
```

LOCATE Command

To locate an entry, do the following:

- Enter **LOC xxxxxxxx** or **L xxxxxxxx** on the command line of the panel, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> LOC xxxxxxxx
```

where *xxxxxxx* specifies the character string you want to find. If the specified entry is not in the list, CA-View scrolls to the entry that alphabetically, immediately precedes the specified entry.

SELECT Command

To select an output device for a display of its attributes, do the following:

- Enter **SEL xxxxxxxx** on the command line of the panel, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> SEL xxxxxxxx
```

where *xxxxxxx* specifies the device synonym you want to display.

When you enter the Select command or the S selection code in the Device Definition Selection List, CA-View displays the appropriate Device Definition Specification panel.

These panels allow you to establish attributes for your selected device synonym. Each of the three corresponds to one of the types of output devices available through CA-View. The following table indicates the panels that are available when you select a specific device type from the Device Definition Selection List:

Select This Device Type	To Display This Attribute Panel
CMASPOOL	CA-SPOOL Device
EXTERNAL	External Print Device
JES	JES Printer Device
PC	PC Download Device
VPO	VTAM Device

Defining CA-Spool Attributes

This panel allows you to establish all the attributes necessary for CA-View to identify your CA-Spool output device by synonym name. The following is an example of this panel:

```

VIEW 2.0 SAR ----- CMASPOOL DEVICE ATTRIBUTE PANEL -----
COMMAND ==>
  DEVICE SYNONYM ---> CMA
  REAL DEVICE     ==> XYA      *- USE CA-VIEW VALUE --*- USE VALUE BELOW -*
                                (Y/N)
  USER EXIT      ==>
                                CLASS ==>          CLASS ==>
                                COPY  ==>          COPY  ==>
                                FCB   ==>          FCB   ==>
                                FORM  ==>          FORM  ==>
                                HOLD  ==>          HOLD  ==>
  SUB-SYSTEM ID  ==>
  AUTO-DELETE    ==> N
  MAX LINES      ==>
  RETAIN TIME    ==>
  USE SYSOUT-ID  ==> N
  AS OWNER (Y/N)

```

- To display the CA-Spool Device Attribute panel, select a CA-Spool device from the Device Definition Selection List.

Besides the fields shown in the panel above, the following fields are also passed to the CA-Spool interface:

- CHARS
- FORMDEF
- LINECT
- PAGEDEF
- PRMODE
- TRC

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data that CA-View provides in the CA-SPOOL Device Attribute panel:

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Device name	DEVICE SYNONYM	Specifies your selected device synonym
Real device name	REAL DEVICE	Specifies the actual CA-View system device address
User exit	USER EXIT	Specifies an optional user exit for the device synonym above

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Subsystem identifier	SUB-SYSTEM ID	Specifies an optional CMASPOOL subsystem interface name This name, if specified here, overrides the CASPOOL SARINIT parameter.
Auto-delete indicator	AUTO-DELETE	Specifies whether CA-View is to automatically purge the file if it is empty when the file is closed This one-character field can be either of the following: Y Automatically purges the file N Does not automatically purge the file
Maximum number of lines	MAX LINES	Specifies the maximum number of lines that can be printed Valid values for this optional field are 1 to 16,770,000.
Retain time	RETAIN TIME	Specifies the maximum number of hours CMASPOOL will retain the file after it is printed Valid values for this optional field are 1 to 4095.
Use the CA-View SYSOUT ID as the owner name	USE CA-VIEW SYSOUT ID AS OWNER	Specifies whether the CA-View system should use the CA-View SYSOUT ID of the output being printed as the CMASPOOL owner name This one-character field can be either of the following: Y Uses the SYSOUT ID N Does not use the SYSOUT ID

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Use CA-View Print Attribute panel values	USE CA-VIEW VALUE	<p>Specifies whether the field values in the box should be taken from the CA-View Print Attribute Panel for the SYSOUT ID, instead of the CA-Spool default values</p> <p>These one-character fields can be specified as either of the following:</p> <p>Y Takes the value for the field from the CA-View Print Attribute panel</p> <p>N Specifies that the value for the field is not taken from the CA-View Print Attribute panel</p> <p>These fields are mutually exclusive with the fields of the same name in the adjacent USE VALUE BELOW column. (Do not specify the same field twice in these columns.)</p>
Use values specified in this box	USE VALUE BELOW	<p>Specifies that the field values in the box should be used instead of the CA-Spool default values as follows:</p> <p>CLASS For the output print class</p> <p>COPY For the FCB image name</p> <p>FCB For the FCB image name</p> <p>FORM For the form number</p> <p>HOLD Takes the value for the field from the CA-View Print Attribute panel</p> <p>These fields are mutually exclusive with the fields of the same name in the adjacent USE CA-View VALUE column. (Do not specify the same field twice in these columns.)</p>

Defining External Printer Attributes

This panel allows you to establish all the attributes necessary for CA-View to identify your EXTERNAL printer by synonym name. The following is an example of this panel:

```
VIEW 2.0 SAR ----- EXTERNAL PRINT DEVICE ATTRIBUTE PANEL -----
COMMAND ==>
  DEVICE SYNONYM          ---> ERIC3
  EXTERNAL PRINT PARAMETER ==> PID
  (REAL DEVICE NAME)
```

- To display the External Print Device Attribute panel, select an EXTERNAL device from the Device Definition Selection List.

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data that CA-View provides in the External Print Device Attribute panel:

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Device name	DEVICE SYNONYM	Specifies your selected device synonym
Real device name	EXTERNAL PRINT PARAMETER (REAL DEVICE NAME)	Specifies the three-character printer ID (as defined with a EXTPRT <i>n</i> initialization parameter)

Defining JES Printer Attributes

This panel allows you to establish all the attributes necessary for CA-View to identify your JES printer by synonym name. The following is an example of this panel:

```
VIEW 2.0 SAR ----- JES PRINTER DEVICE ATTRIBUTE PANEL -----
COMMAND ==>

    DEVICE SYNONYM ---> ERIC2

    REAL DEVICE      ==>

    PRINT BANNER?          ==> YES      ( YES OR NO )
    CONNECT NODE?          ==> NO       ( YES OR NO )
    AFP RESOURCES ONLY?    ==> NO       ( YES OR NO )
    AFP DATA ONLY?        ==> NO       ( YES OR NO )
```

- Select a JES device from the Device Definition Selection List to display the JES Printer Device Attribute panel.

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data that CA-View provides in the JES Printer Device Attribute panel:

Column Name	Description
DEVICE SYNONYM	Specifies your selected device synonym
REAL DEVICE	Specifies the actual CA-View system device address
PRINT BANNER?	Specifies whether to print the CA-View banner page
CONNECT NODE?	Specifies whether to print to a CA-Connect node This allows you to request unattended download of reports to an NJE node on a LAN that is serving PCs running CA-DocView (formerly CA-View Workstation).
AFP RESOURCES ONLY?	Downloads only the resources of an AFP report
AFP DATA ONLY?	Downloads only the report data of an AFP report

Defining PC Download Attributes

This panel allows you to establish all the attributes necessary for CA-View to identify your PC output device by synonym name. The following is an example of this panel:

```
VIEW 2.0 SAR ----- PC DOWNLOAD DEVICE ATTRIBUTE PANEL -----
COMMAND ==>

  DEVICE SYNONYM      --->  ERIC

  RECEIVING PC USERID  ==>  ERICSPC
  (REAL DEVICE NAME)
```

- Select a PC device from the Device Definition Selection List to display the PC Download Device Attribute panel.

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data that CA-View provides in the PC Download Device Attribute panel:

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Device name	DEVICE SYNONYM	Specifies your selected device synonym
Real device name	RECEIVING PC USERID	Specifies the CA-View user ID that will be active in the mainframe session when the actual download is initiated

Defining VTAM Attributes

The following panel allows you to establish all the attributes necessary for CA-View to identify your VTAM printer by synonym name:

```
VIEW 2.0 SAR ----- VTAM DEVICE ATTRIBUTE PANEL -----
COMMAND ==>

  DEVICE SYNONYM --->  JORGEM

  REAL DEVICE      ==>  T1676A03

  USER EXIT       ==>

  VTAM LOGMODE     ==>

  MAX LINES        ==>  20000
  ONLINE

  AUTO NEW LINE    ==>  N      (add new-line even if data is 132 chars long)

  DRIVER NAME      ==>
```

- Select a VTAM device from the Device Definition Selection List to display the VTAM Device Attribute panel.

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data that CA-View provides in the VTAM Device Attribute Panel:

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Device name	DEVICE SYNONYM	Specifies your selected device synonym
Real device name	REAL DEVICE	Specifies the actual CA-View system device address
User exit	USER EXIT	Specifies an optional user exit for the device synonym above
VTAM logmode	VTAM LOGMODE	Specifies an optional VTAM logmode for the device synonym above
Maximum number of lines online	MAX LINES ONLINE	Specifies the maximum number of lines that can be printed online using the CA-View P (print) command Valid values for this optional field are 1 to 16,770,000. This field, if specified, overrides the VPRTMAXO SARINIT parameter.
Automatically add a new line	AUTO NEW LINE	Specifies whether CA-View is to automatically add a new-line command at the end of data set lines that are 132 characters long, as well as at the end of all other lines This one-character field can be either of the following: Y Adds a new-line command N Does not add a new-line command
Device driver name	DRIVER NAME	Specifies the name of the special device driver needed to print on the device synonym above

Defining Logical Views

If you have CA-View master authority, the Define View facility allows you to create and maintain public and global logical view definitions. Logical view definitions customize the way CA-View displays SYSOUT or a report by allowing you to manipulate the columns of a report, define column headings, assign colors to those columns or headings, and alternate colors throughout a report to make the report more readable. Also, logical view definitions define the criteria by which index data is to be extracted from the SYSOUT or report.

The Define View facility provides added flexibility over the VIEW command in browse mode by allowing you to predefine logical view definitions and create global logical view definitions.

A global logical view definitions allow a single logical view definition to be used across many reports. These global logical view definitions are denoted by an asterisk (*) suffix on the SYSOUT ID.

Accessing the View Selection List

- Enter **DEF VIEW** on the command line of your Primary Selection panel

COMMAND ====> DEF VIEW

Press Enter to display the View Selection List.

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- VIEW SELECTION LIST -----
COMMAND ====>                                SCROLL ====> HALF

SEL VIEW ID      NUM  ACC  DESCRIPTION
-  A125*          001  GBL  ACCOUNTING REPORT #123 - VIEW FORMAT
-  A125*          002  GBL  ACCOUNTING REPORT #123 - FILTERED
-  A125*          003  GBL  ACCOUNTING REPORT #123 - (DIVISION)
-  A125*          004  GBL  ACCOUNTING REPORT #125 - (DEPT)
-  A238CRPT       001  PUB  ACCOUNTING COST REPORT - FILTERED
-  A238CRPT       002  PUB  ACCOUNTING COST REPORT - (DIVISION)
-  A238CRPT       003  PUB  ACCOUNTING COST REPORT - (COST CENTER)
-  A482CRPT       001  PUB  ACCOUNTING COST REPORT - FILTERED
-  A432CRPT       002  PUB  ACCOUNTING COST REPORT - (DIVISION)
-  A432CRPT       003  PUB  ACCOUNTING COST REPORT - (COST CENTER)
-  C346PRPT*      001  GBL  CORPORATE PROFIT REPORT - SECURED
-  C346PRPT*      002  GBL  CORPORATE PROFIT REPORT - FILTERED
-  C346PRPT*      003  GBL  CORPORATE PROFIT REPORT - VIEW FORMAT
-  C346PRPT*      004  GBL  CORPORATE PROFIT REPORT - (DIVISION)
-  C346PRPT*      005  GBL  CORPORATE PROFIT REPORT - (REGION)
-  C346PRPT*      006  GBL  CORPORATE PROFIT REPORT - (SUMMARY)
-  D711PROD*      001  GBL  DIVISION REPORT - FILTERED
-  D711PROD*      002  GBL  DIVISION REPORT - SPECIAL FORMAT
-  D711PROD-R1    003  PUB  DIVISION REPORT #1 - SECURED
-  D711PROD-R1    004  PUB  DIVISION REPORT #1 - INDEXED
```

To access a logical view definition, do one of the following:

- Enter a selection code in the SEL column to the left of the desired entry.
- Enter a command in the input command area.

To reposition the data in the selection list, use the standard scroll commands.

Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data that CA-View provides in the View Selection List.

Data Given	Column Name	Description
View ID	VIEW ID	Identifies the name of the logical view
View number	NUM	Indicates the number of the logical view (from 1 to 255)
View access type	ACC	Indicates the type of logical view The view type can be one of the following: PUB Private logical view GBL Global logical view
View description	DESCRIPTION	Contains a description of the logical view

Selection Codes for View Selection List

To access a logical view definition, do the following:

- In the View Selection List, enter a one-character selection code in the SEL column on the line in which the view ID appears, and then press Enter.

Selection Codes and Descriptions

The following table lists and describes the CA-View selection codes you can use in the View Selection List.

Action	Selection Code	What CA-View Does
Delete	D	Deletes the logical view definition and all references to it A delete confirmation panel appears if confirmation is set to ON.
Display View	S	Displays the View Definition panel for the selected view ID

Using the View Selection List Input Commands

The CA-View input commands available for use on the View Selection List are as follows:

Command	Description
CONFIRM	Enables or disables display of the Delete Confirmation panel
LOCATE (LOC)	Locates the specified logical view
REDISP (RED)	Refreshes the display of logical views on the View Selection List
SELECT (SEL)	Selects a specific logical view definition for display, modification, or both

CONFIRM Command

To enable the display of the Confirm Delete panel when deleting a logical view definition, do the following:

- Enter **CONFIRM ON** on the command line of the View Selection List, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> CONFIRM ON
```

To disable the display of the Confirm Delete panel when deleting a logical view definition, do the following:

- Enter **CONFIRM OFF** on the command line of the View Selection List, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> CONFIRM OFF
```

The default is CONFIRM ON.

LOCATE Command

To locate a logical view in the View Selection List, do the following:

- Enter **LOCATE** *view-id view-number* on the command line, and then press Enter.

The *view-number* field is optional.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> LOC PAYRPT
```

If the specified logical View ID is not in the list, CA-View scrolls to the entry that immediately precedes the specified identifier.

REDISPLAY Command

Since many users can be creating, updating, and deleting logical view definitions simultaneously, the logical view data presented on the View Selection List may contain outdated information. The redisplay command refreshes the selection list data by rereading the logical view data from the CA-View database.

To refresh the display of logical views presented on the View Selection List, do the following:

- Enter **REDISP** on the command line, and then press Enter.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> REDISP
```

You can cause a redisplay to occur automatically when you press Enter, by doing one of the following:

- Set the REDISP initialization parameter to YES.
- Enter **REDISP YES** or **REDISP ON** on the command line of the View Selection List.

To turn off the redisplay option, do one of the following:

- Enter **REDISP NO**.
- Enter **REDISP OFF**.

The REDISP initialization parameter sets a default for all users, and the online REDISP command allows each user to alter the function for the online session.

SELECT Command

To select an existing logical view definition for display or to create a new logical view definition, do the following:

- Enter **SELECT** *view-id view-number* on the command line, and then press Enter.

If a new logical view definition is being created, the *view-id* and/or *view-number* fields can be omitted and entered later on the View Definition panel.

For example:

```
COMMAND ==> SEL PAYRPT 1
```

This example selects the logical view definition number 1 for PAYRPT.

If the *view-id* specified on the SELECT command does not exist, CA-View displays the attributes of a default native browse logical view.

Accessing the View Definition Panel

Do one of the following in the View Selection List to display the View Definition panel:

- Enter S.
- Enter the **SELECT** command.

```
VIEW 2.0 ALL ----- VIEW DEFINITION -----
COMMAND ==>

VIEW NUMBER  ==> 1
VIEW ID      ==> PAYRPT
FILTER NAME  ==>
SECURED     ==> N (Y/N)

DESCRIPTION  ==>

DISPLAY ATTRIBUTES (Y/N):
  DEFAULT VIEW      ==> N      LOCK LEFT COLUMN ==> N
  CARRIAGE CONTROLS ==> Y

DATA EXTRACTION BY PAGE:
  PAGES TO EXCLUDE ==>      (Pages are excluded from top of file )
  RECORDS TO EXCLUDE ==>    (Records are excluded from top of page)
  RECORDS TO DISPLAY ==>    (Leave blank for entire page)

The following attributes may be selected by entering the 1-character selection
code on the command input line:
  H - Define primary heading      P - Define page separation criteria
  C - Define column specifications L - Define color specifications

Enter END command to exit.
```

The View Definition panel displayed from the View Selection List using the Define View facility differs as follows from the View Definition panel displayed in browse mode:

- The VIEW NUMBER and VIEW ID fields are modifiable.
- The PRIVATE field has been removed (private views cannot be created within define view).

Retrieving Logical Views

If the view number or view ID is changed, the logical view definition will not be retrieved for the specified logical view; nor will the previously-specified logical view be renamed. The view number and view ID are maintained with the related logical view information; you can save or replace them in the CA-View database by issuing the SAVE or REPLACE command. A logical view definition can only be retrieved by issuing the GET command from the View Definition panel, or by backing out of the View Definition panel, and reselecting another logical view from the View Selection List.

Defining Global Views

The View Definition panel also permits the definition of global views. A global view is designated by a View ID with a trailing asterisk (for example, PAY*). A View ID of asterisk (View ID equal to *), however, is not acceptable. These global views are especially useful for reports generated by CA-Deliver, where potentially hundreds or thousands of stacked reports are generated from a job or DD statement.

See the chapter “Creating Logical Views” for further details on defining a logical view definition.

Defining New Logical Views

To create a new logical view definition, do the following:

1. Issue the **SELECT** command on the View Selection List
2. Enter the appropriate logical view attributes, which may include primary heading specifications, column specifications, color specifications, and page separation criteria on the View Definition panel
3. Issue the **SAVE** command on the View Definition panel.

When the **SELECT** command on the View Selection List references a new logical view (a logical view that does not currently exist), you will be presented with a View Definition panel that contains the attributes of a native browse logical view.

Replicating Logical Views

To replicate a logical view definition, do one of the following:

- Select a logical view definition from the View Selection List
- Retrieve a logical view definition with the **GET** command from the View Definition panel, changing the View ID, the View Number, or both and issuing the **SAVE** command.

Changing Logical Views

Do one of the following to change a logical view definition:

- Select a logical view definition from the View Selection List
- Retrieve a logical view definition with the **GET** command from the View Definition panel, changing the desired view information, and issuing the **SAVE** command.

Note: Logical view definitions are not automatically saved. Modifications must be explicitly saved with the **SAVE** or **REPLACE** command.

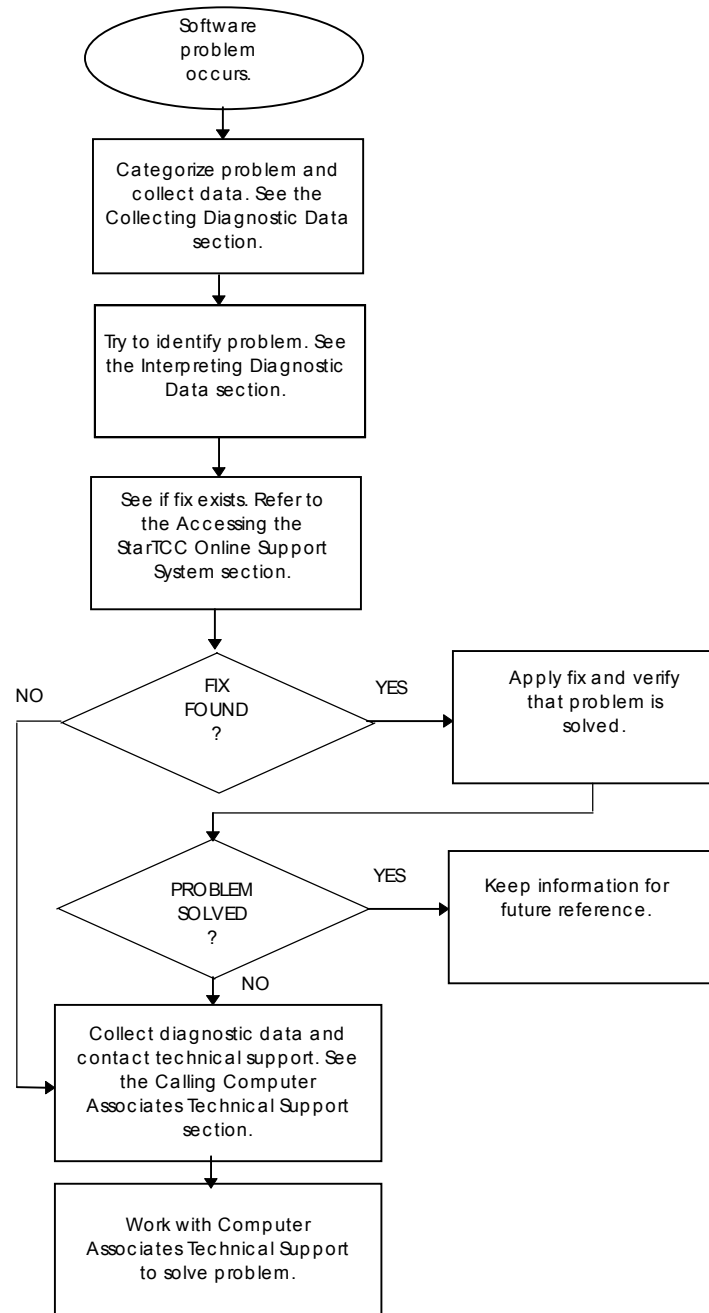
Troubleshooting and Technical Support

This appendix explains how to troubleshoot problems, obtain customer support, and request product enhancements. The following topics are discussed:

- Identifying and resolving problems
- Calling Computer Associates Technical Support
- Sending documentation to Computer Associates Technical Support
- Receiving a new version of a product and ongoing maintenanceshooting
- Requesting product enhancements

Diagnostic Procedures

The flowchart that follows summarizes the procedures to use if you have a problem with a Computer Associates software product. Each of these procedures is detailed on the following pages.



Troubleshooting

Before contacting Computer Associates Technical Support, attempt to resolve the problem yourself by doing the following:

1. Review the troubleshooting flowchart in the previous section for general debugging suggestions.
2. Review the activities you performed when the problem occurred, comparing them to the documented procedures.
3. If you performed all procedures correctly, repeat the activity under conditions similar to those that existed when the problem first appeared. (If the results are satisfactory, an inadvertent error may have caused the problem.)
4. If the error recurs when you repeat a given activity, and you can find nothing in the documentation to suggest that your procedure may be flawed, try to get help from others at your site.

Collecting Diagnostic Data

This section identifies some potential problem areas and presents debugging suggestions; it also lists the documentation to have on hand when you call Computer Associates Technical Support.

System Crash

If an abend occurs that brings down the operating system, do the following:

1. Refer to the operating system documentation for the various system dump formats that can be produced for diagnostic purposes.
2. Check for operating system messages or return codes and follow the procedures for recovery that are documented in the IBM MVS system and message code documentation.
3. Initiate the restart procedures documented in the IBM MVS system and message code documentation.

Documentation

Have the following on hand when you call Computer Associates Technical Support:

- A completed Support Contact Information form (see the section Support Contact Information Form later in this appendix)
- Product release and maintenance levels
- System release and maintenance levels
- System and/or application logs
- Recent changes or upgrades
- System and/or application dumps

Application Problems or Errors

If you have a problem with an application program, or it terminates abnormally, do the following:

1. If your system abended, see the appropriate IBM system messages and codes documentation.
2. If you received an inappropriate return code, review the procedure you used, then review the return code description for the recommended action in the IBM MVS system messages and codes documentation.
3. If you have a problem with a system or operator function, collect the dump or screen print, if appropriate.
4. Check all system and application logs for applicable messages.
5. If the current maintenance tape has not been applied, check the information member for an applicable solution or access StarTCC online. (See Accessing the StarTCC Online Support System later in this appendix.)

Documentation

Have the following on hand when you call Computer Associates Technical Support:

- A completed Support Contact Information form (see the section Support Contact Information Form later in this appendix)
- Error messages
- Return codes
- Product release and maintenance levels
- System release and maintenance levels
- System and/or application logs
- Complete problem description and procedures for recreating the problem
- Recent changes or upgrades
- System and/or application dumps

Performance Problems

If you have a performance problem, which is indicated by slow online response time or slow batch job processing, do the following:

1. Try to determine whether the problem is associated with a single job or with an environmental problem.
2. If the current maintenance tape has not been applied, check the information member for an applicable solution or access StarTCConline. (See Accessing the StarTCC Online Support System later in this appendix.)

Interpreting Diagnostic Data

When you have collected the specified diagnostic data, write down your answers to the following questions:

1. What was the sequence of events prior to the error condition?
2. Can the problem be recreated at will?
3. What circumstances existed when the problem occurred, and what action did you take?
4. Has this situation occurred before? What was different then?
5. Did the problem occur after a particular PTF was applied or after a new release of the software was installed?
6. Have you recently installed a new release of the operating system?
7. Has the hardware configuration (tape drives, disk drives, and so forth) changed?

From your response to these questions and the diagnostic data, try to identify the cause and resolve the problem.

If you determine that the problem is the result of an error in a Computer Associates software product, you can use CA-TCC to see if a fix (APAR or PTF) or other solution has been published, then call Computer Associates Technical Support.

Accessing the Online Client Support System

Computer Associates is making extensive use of the Internet for your benefit. Computer Associates encourages you to "surf the net" to the Computer Associates home page at **ca.com** and the support site at **eSupport.ca.com**. The Computer Associates Internet site provides a great variety of information about Computer Associates products and services, including:

- Service and support
- Product information and sales
- CA-World conference information
- Press releases
- Computer Associates user groups

StarTCC, the web-based portion of CA-TCC (CA-Total Client Care), gives you real time, interactive access to Computer Associates product support information through the Internet. Using StarTCC, you can:

- Open new issues
- Browse or update your existing issues and enhancement requests
- Perform keyword searches
- Download solutions, PTFs, and important notices regarding Computer Associates products, maintenance, and documentation

Requirements for Using StarTCC

The following are the requirements to use StarTCC:

- You must be a Computer Associates client with a current maintenance agreement.
- You must register through the Computer Associates Internet site.
- You must access the Internet with a browser that supports the HTML specification 2.0 or higher, such as Netscape Navigator 2.0 or higher or Microsoft Internet Explorer 3.0 or higher.

Browsers that meet the HTML requirement support the following functions, which are required for StarTCC:

- Secure sockets layer (SSL) to encrypt your transaction traffic
- Encrypted data records (known as COOKIES)
- HTML tables

StarTCC Security

StarTCC runs as a secured server (SSL). You may need to configure your browser to enable SSL. Guidelines for doing this are provided on the Computer Associates Technical Support page.

Accessing StarTCC

To access StarTCC, go to eSupport.ca.com. The StarTCC options are:

- StarTCC Information
- StarTCC Registration
- Access StarTCC

These options are described below.

StarTCC Information	Select the information option to view background information for StarTCC, details about the prerequisites, and instructions for configuring your browser. Be sure to review this section for updates or information not included here.
StarTCC Registration	<p>Select the registration option to identify yourself to StarTCC. You must register before you can access StarTCC online. There are prompts for all required information, including your name, site ID, CA-StarTrak PIN, company name, E-Mail address, postal address, and desired password for accessing StarTCC.</p> <p>Note: If you do not have a CA-StarTrak PIN, StarTCC provides one for you when you register.</p>
Access StarTCC	<p>Select the access option to begin using StarTCC. When prompted, enter your user ID and password. Once your sign-on is validated, you can perform the following:</p> <p>Open a new issue Open an issue for, or request an enhancement to, one of your Computer Associates products.</p> <p>Browse your issues and enhancement requests Display all issues for your site. The issues are grouped into three categories: Open, Closed, and Enhancement Requests (DARs).</p> <p>Browse and/or download solutions Specify criteria for selecting solutions, which you can then view or download.</p> <p>Search the Computer Associates knowledge base Specify criteria for searching the Computer Associates database for solutions, problems, and keywords that can provide you with immediate answers to your product support questions and concerns.</p>

Update your StarTCC profile

Make changes to your default E-mail address, phone number, and password whenever necessary.

Display your site's licenses

View a list of all the Computer Associates products for which your company site is currently licensed.

Display StarTCC news items

View and download recently published solutions for Computer Associates products, instructions for downloading from StarTCC, and helpful information for using CA-StarTrak, StarTCC, or other Computer Associates products.

Accessing the Technical Support Phone Services Directory

The Computer Associates Technical Support Phone Services Directory lists each Computer Associates product and the telephone number to call for primary support for that product. To access the Support Phone Services Directory, set your browser for eSupport.ca.com and click on Contact Us. To expedite problem resolution, assemble all recommended information before placing the call.

When to Call Technical Support

If you have a current maintenance agreement with Computer Associates, you can contact Computer Associates Technical Support to:

- Open a new issue
- Address an open issue
- Reopen a closed issue

Opening a New Issue

Open an issue when you have identified one or more of the following types of problems but have not been able to resolve them:

- A problem with CA-View
- A problem related to CA-View's coexistence with other software products
- Site-specific solutions you may require
- A problem determining how to use a CA-View feature for a site-specific purpose
- A problem with documentation, including errors, omissions, or incomplete explanations or procedures

Addressing an Open Issue

Contact Computer Associates Technical Support on a previously opened issue to:

- Provide new information on an open issue
- Inquire about the status of an open issue
- Revise the problem severity rating (see Describing the Problem later in this appendix)
- Inform Computer Associates Technical Support that you solved an open issue, and how you solved it

Reopening a Closed Issue

If the original problem recurs, you can reopen a closed issue. Be sure to identify the issue by its original contact number.

Preparing to Call About a New Issue

Before you call, prepare the following:

- A photocopy of the Support Contact Information form (see the section Support Contact Information Form later in this appendix) with all available information logged
- A Support Contact Number Log with the date of the call recorded in the Date Opened field (see the section Support Contact Number Log Form later in this appendix)
- A history of the problem
- All available diagnostic data (see the section Collecting Diagnostic Data earlier in this appendix)

The person calling Computer Associates Technical Support should be generally familiar with CA-View, the current release, the current maintenance level, the details of the problem reported, and the various options and features in use; or s/he should have immediate access to someone who has this information.

Preparing to Call About an Open Issue

When you call Computer Associates Technical Support about an open issue, refer to the issue by contact number, not by the name of the technician with whom you previously spoke. The issue may have been transferred to a different group internally, and a new technician may have assumed responsibility for further action on the issue. All prior history of the contact is retained in the Computer Associates Technical Support tracking and reporting system under that contact number, so the technician has immediate access to it.

Before you call, have the following available:

- The Support Contact Information form containing the CA-supplied information:
 - The name of the Computer Associates Technical Support technician
 - Contact number
 - Issue number (if there is more than one issue associated with the contact number)
 - Solution number, if provided
 - Your CA site ID

Note: If you no longer have the Support Contact Information form, look up the contact number recorded on your Support Contact Number Log form.

- A brief description of the nature of this call.

Preparing to Reopen a Closed Issue

If a previous-resolved problem recurs, contact Computer Associates Technical Support to have the issue reopened. Please refer to the **original** contact number so that all historical information is available for diagnosis.

Before you call, have the following available:

- The original contact number and solution (if available)
- A history of the problem and resolution
- All available diagnostic data (see the section Collecting Diagnostic Data earlier in this appendix)

Describing the Problem

Do the following before calling Computer Associates Technical Support:

1. Identify the context in which the problem occurred (for example, a problem with installation or a problem in the production environment).
2. If this is a new installation, product upgrade, pilot project, or problem with a test system, list the steps you followed up to this point.
3. If the problem occurred in a production environment, describe the following in detail:

- The attempted activity, with the expected results and actual results
- The attempts to resolve the problem and their results

Note: The very act of producing an accurate description of the problem may suggest its cause and perhaps a way to correct it. If not, an accurate description will assist the Computer Associates Technical Support technician in helping you to resolve it.

Problem Severity
Rating

4. Prioritize the problem.

Computer Associates uses a rating system to expedite resolution of support calls. Use the following guide to establish the severity of your problem:

Severity	Description
1	Production system down or major business impact
2	Major component nonfunctional or serious business impact
3	Minor component nonfunctional or moderate business impact
4	General question or a noncritical problem

5. Photocopy the following forms (located later in this appendix) and complete the applicable sections:
 - Support Contact Information form

Prior to making the call, use this form to record all the information required by the Computer Associates Technical Support technician. During the call, use this form to record all the information the technician provides. (See the section Support Contact Information Form later in this appendix.)
 - Support Contact Number Log form

Use this form to keep a permanent record of the contact numbers associated with the issues about which you contact Computer Associates Technical Support. If an issue that has been closed reappears due to incomplete resolution, this form can serve as a reference of the original contact number so that the technician can reactivate the appropriate file. (See the section Support Contact Number Log Form later in this appendix.)

Making the Call

When you call Computer Associates Technical Support, you are connected directly to a technician for CA-View. If no CA-View technician is available, your call will be answered by a technical administrator who will record your problem in the Computer Associates Technical Support tracking system.

All calls are returned in the order received and by degree of severity. The next available technician will return your call as soon as possible.

1. Provide the Computer Associates Technical Support technician with the following information:
 - Your CA site ID and PIN number, if known
 - The severity rating of your problem
 - Your company information (see the section Support Contact Information Form later in this appendix)
 - A brief description of the problem

Note: When you call about a new issue, **do not** refer to a contact number previously assigned for a different issue; this could impede the resolution of your current problem.

If you do not know your CA site ID or are not certain what the problem severity code should be, the technician will provide this information. Record the site ID and severity level on the Support Contact Information form.

2. When the technician enters your issue in the Computer Associates Technical Support tracking system, record the information provided by the technician on the Support Contact Information form.

This information will include a contact number and, if you address multiple issues, the issue numbers.

3. The technician may request that you:
 - Provide additional detailed information
 - Forward applicable diagnostic documentation
 - Perform troubleshooting procedures as directed
 - Relate site-specific environmental information
4. If a solution is determined during the initial call, record the solution on the Support Contact Information form. Also, be sure to record the current date under Date Closed on the Support Contact Number Log form.

If the Problem is Not Resolved Immediately

1. If the problem cannot be resolved immediately over the phone, the technician may provide a solution number and advise you to expect the solution in the form of a module replacement, ZAP, or source change.

The solution will be supplied to you by one of the following methods:

- Via telephone, FAX, telex, or mail
 - On a maintenance or product tape
 - Through one of the online client support systems
2. If a solution is not readily available, the technician may require additional documentation and/or that more testing be performed.

Whenever possible, the technician will attempt to reproduce the problem in-house to obtain diagnostic data. If the problem is not reproducible due to environmental factors, you will be asked to provide diagnostic information to the technician for analysis. To expedite problem resolution please provide as much detail as possible.

As soon as a solution is available, it will be provided by one of the methods listed in Step 1.
 3. If the solution resolves the problem, record the date of resolution under Date Closed on the Support Contact Number Log form; otherwise, continue the dialog with the technician until the problem is resolved.

Sending Documentation to Computer Associates Technical Support

Use the following guidelines when the Computer Associates Technical Support technician requests dumps, trace listings, compile lists, or other documentation related to an open issue:

1. Write the contact and issue numbers prominently on each listing.
2. Include a photocopy of the completed Support Contact Information form for this issue.
3. Address the package to the CA-View support center. Obtain the address from your Computer Associates representative or consult the *Computer Associates Product Support Directory*.

Sample Forms

The forms on the following pages are designed to help you keep an accurate record of your contacts with Computer Associates Technical Support. Refer to these forms when making calls. For example, use the Support Contact Number Log form to record the issues associated with a contact number. When issues are resolved (closed), enter the date in the last column. If a closed problem recurs, refer to this log for its contact number so that the appropriate file can be reactivated. You can photocopy these forms as needed.

Support Contact Number Log Form

SUPPORT CONTACT NUMBER LOG				
Product Name and Release _____				
Product Support Assistance				
Contact Number	Date	Time	Description	Solved/Closed
_____	_____	_____	_____ _____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____ _____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____ _____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____ _____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____ _____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____ _____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____ _____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____ _____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____ _____	_____

Support Contact Information Form

SUPPORT CONTACT INFORMATION

General Information:

Support Telephone Number () _____

Date of Call: _____

Problem Severity: _____

CA-Supplied Information:

Support Technician: _____ Contact Number: _____

Fax Number: () _____ Issue Number: _____

Your CA Site ID: _____ Your CA PIN Number: _____

Solution Number: _____ for Product: _____ Release: _____

Your Company Information:

Company Name: _____ Location: _____

Your Name: _____

Telephone Number: () _____ Extension: _____

Fax Number: () _____

Alternate Contact Person: _____

Alternate Telephone Number: () _____ Extension: _____

Notes:

Support Contact Information Form (Continued)

SUPPORT CONTACT INFORMATION

Product Releases and Maintenance Levels:

Product	Release	Maintenance
CA-View	_____	_____
Operating System	_____	_____
CA90s Services	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____
	_____	_____

Additional solutions applied:

Product	Solution Numbers	
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Enclosed Documentation:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ |

Product Versions and Maintenance

Clients are requested to operate only under currently supported versions of the product.

Clients with current maintenance agreements also receive ongoing product maintenance. When a new version of the system is available, a notice is sent to all current clients.

Requesting Product Enhancements

Computer Associates welcomes your suggestions for product enhancements. All suggestions are considered and acknowledged. You can use either of two methods to request enhancements:

- Contact your Account Manager who will initiate a Demand Analysis Request (DAR) for you.
- Enter your request through StarTCC, the Computer Associates web-based, interactive support system at eSupport.ca.com.

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